

Rewa Regency Administration Report (1918-22).

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H. H. the Maharaja-Regent's REVIEW

of

Report on the Administration of the Rewa State during the Regency, 1918-22.

So the time for rendering up my great and most responsible trust is happily near at hand. About four years ago, in the autumn of 1918, when the virulent epidemic of influenza was levying a dreadfully heavy toll on princes and people alike, I was called, by a number of express telegrams in quick succession, to Rewa by my late lamented friend and relative, His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh, who had been attacked by the fell disease. On his death-bed his late Highness solemnly and expressly charged me with the task of administering his State during the minority of his dear son and heir, then 15 years of age, whom he particularly wished me to take under my own care. I accepted this twofold responsibility and with the kind assent of His Excellency the Viceroy became Regent of Rewa, the largest State in the Central India Agency, while continuing to rule over my own State of Ratlam.

The Report, which is so ably written by Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, President of the Regency Council, and to which this Review is prefixed covers the four years of the Regency Administration carried on by me and my Council from October 1918 to September 1922.

The investiture of the young Maharaja of Rewa, His Highness Gulab Singh Bahadur, with ruling powers is fixed for the 1st November 1922, and His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Reading, has graciously consented to visit Rewa and perform the ceremony. When recommending, in March last, my dear nephew, Maharaja Gulab Singh, for investiture with powers of administration of his State, I wrote to the British Government:—

“His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has just attained the age of nineteen years, and about the end of this year (1922) he will have well nigh completed the twentieth year of his age....He received his education at the Daly College in Indore, and since leaving it, he has been receiving instruction in various subjects from his tutor and guardian, Major Evans-Gordon, who speaks very highly of his ward. His Highness has also received

practical training in administrative work . . . He is industrious and able, and from what I know of him as his relative and as the Regent of his State, there is every hope of his being a good Ruler, ever loyal to his King-Emperor and the British Government”

It would be beyond the scope of this Review to go into detail regarding the work done by the various departments of the State during the Regency. The Report does ample justice to the immense volume of work, which had to be undertaken in order to introduce reforms and to develop the resources of the State. The earnest men, composing my Council, have been always anxious to perform their duties to the best of their powers ; while the heads of the several departments have worked with great assiduity and assisted the Council whole-heartedly in carrying out general improvements.

I may fairly congratulate the Rewa State on its being able to secure the services of several British Officers, in selecting whom efficiency has been the only consideration. In Major K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, I.A., we have an ideal tutor and guardian to the young Maharaja. The ripe experience and sound judgment of Mr. H. Bomford, I.C.S., are invaluable in the discharge of his duties as Settlement Commissioner of the Rewa State. Mr. A. G. Scott, I.P., has done most useful work in reorganizing the Rewa State Police, of which he is the Inspector-General. Mr. W. B. Starky as Advisory Engineer has given me great help in overhauling the State Public Works Department. Major C. H. Smith, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., has recently been placed in charge of the Medical Department; and we are trying to obtain the services of an experienced British Officer for our valuable forests, which occupy an area of about 4,600 square miles.

I take this opportunity of placing on record my appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which almost all the officials, high and low, have performed their duties. Without their loyal assistance the good results in the various departments, which I am going to detail below, could not have been produced in the short period under review.

During the time the Rewa State has been under the management of the Council of Regency most of the departments such as the Police, the Revenue, the Medical, the Accounts, and the Public Works Departments have been reorganized and improved. The Survey and Settlement operations are bound to be beneficial to the peasantry, whose lot it has further been sought to ameliorate by abolishing the ‘ begar ’ and ‘ harwaha ’ system, which was a kind of agricultural slavery. The Judicial Courts have been gradually improved and are now working efficiently. Education, Sanitation, Industries and Forests, have also received their due share of

attention from the Regency Council. The East India Railway Company have at my request been authorised by the Government of India to carry out a survey for a railway line in the State. New roads are being opened up. The mineral resources of the State are being developed; a coal mining lease has been incidentally granted to Messrs. Villiers Colliery Company of Calcutta. The Rewa State Collieries, the Shellac Factory and the Sutna Stone and Lime Works, managed by Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta, are doing well. But I am sorry to state that industrial enterprises like the Leather Factory, the Sugar and Oil Factories, and the Weaving Factory, on which the Darbar had launched forth in past years, without first obtaining expert technical advice, being all in a bad way, had to be closed. The reorganization of the State Army was a difficult matter, as it involved considerable reduction in the strength. But the framing of liberal rules regarding the grant of pensions and gratuities contributed much towards the prevention of unpleasantness and discontent.

Before I proceed to outline briefly the leading features of the work accomplished in the various departments, I would touch on some events in the history of this brief Regency, which were of the nature of calamities. In the autumn of 1918, influenza ravaged the State. The agricultural season of 1918-19 was very unfavourable and so was that of 1920-21,—both may properly be called famine years. The intervening period (1919-20) witnessed heavy floods,—the heaviest during the last 40 years. Owing to these misfortunes, there was much distress among the poorer classes; but the measures taken for relief saved the lives of a considerable portion of the people affected and kept them from emigrating. Such conditions, however, were hardly calculated to favour material and moral progress; and yet the financial position of the State was so sound as to permit not only the heavy expenditure incurred by the State on relief work—the value of which was graciously recognised by the Government of India by decorating, with a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, the Revenue Member, Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., upon whose shoulders fell the burden of the famine operations—but also to enable costly improvements in general to be carried out.

In the period under review there were two weddings in the reigning family. In June 1919 His Highness the young Maharaja of Rewa was married to the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. In April 1922 the Princess of Rewa, His Highness the present Maharaja's sister, was married to the Heir-apparent of Bikaner. The aggregate expenditure on these happy and auspicious occasions may be given in round numbers as seventeen and a half lakhs of rupees

Some idea as to the amount of work done by the various departments may be gained from the following brief survey :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(1) This department has been reorganized,—the reorganization scheme being sanctioned in March 1922.

(2) Survey and Settlement operations on modern lines have been started.

The Survey operations commenced in October 1920. The area surveyed to the end of 1921 was 3,252 square miles ; besides this 1,200 square miles have been traversed.

Settlement operations were started in October 1921 and 832 square miles have been settled.

(3) Begar and harwaha systems (a kind of agricultural slavery) have been abolished.

(4) The units relieved in the two famines (including those in the poor houses) numbered 12,473,085, the cost being Rs. 5,68,207
the cost of maintaining poor houses was „ 53,769
and Takavi during famines and floods cost „ 3,04,110

Total .. Rs. 9,26,086

The total expenditure on famine amounted to Rs. 11,84,900.

(5) Rs. 4,41,989 were remitted to cultivators on account of land revenue :—

	Rs.
For irrecoverable arrears	8,599
For remissions due to famine	4,33,390
Total	4,41,459

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings constructed or in progress :

- | | | | |
|----------------|----|---|---|
| 1. Offices for | .. | { | (a) The President. |
| | | | (b) The Revenue Member. |
| | | | (c) The State Accountant. |
| | | | (d) The Superintendent, Medical Department. |
| | | | (e) The Inspector-General of Police. |
| | | | (f) The Advisory Engineer. |
| | | | (g) The State Engineer. |
| 2. Khasgi | .. | | Guest House at Rewa. |
| 3. Medical | .. | { | (a) Extension and improvements to Hospital at Rewa. |
| | | | (b) Quarters for Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rewa. |

4. Veterinary .. { (a) Veterinary Dispensary at Rewa.
(b) Quarters for the Veterinary Assistant and the Veterinary Compounder at Rewa.
5. Police .. { (a) Reserve Police Lines, with Offices, Hospital, Magazine, Horse Lines, Motor Garage, Store Rooms and Latrine.
(b) Station House and Quarters for Police at Govindgarh.
(c) Station House and Quarters for Police at Sutna.
(d) Station House and Quarters for Police at Raipur (in progress).
6. Jail .. { (a) Ward for Juvenile offenders.
(b) Ward for Female undertrial prisoners.
(c) Ward for Male undertrial prisoners.
(d) Quarters for Jail staff (in progress).
7. Educational .. { (a) Anglo-Middle School at Umaria.
(b) Vernacular Middle School at Rewa.
8. Residential .. { (a) Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja at Govindgarh.
(b) Superintendent, Medical Department, at Rewa.
(c) Advisory Engineer at Rewa.
(d) Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police at Rewa (in progress).
(e) Superintendent of Police, North, at Rewa (in progress).
9. Military .. Urinals and Latrines for the Military Lines.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled Roads.

1. Roads constructed. The only piece of metalled road which has been constructed is the extension of the Jhiria Road, three-fourths of a mile long.
2. Roads of which earth work has been begun :—

Name of Road.	Length in miles.	Length in miles of which earth work has been completed.
The Laur-Naigarhi Road	8½	8
The Rewa-Baikunthpur-Sirmaur Road	25	23
The Rewa-Gudh-Badwar Road	18	16
The Mangawan-Sohagi (Allahabad) Road	33	25
The Rhenchua-Churhat-Sidhi Road	26	4
The Sutna-Amarpatan Road*	20	5
The Beohari-Shahdol Road	50	9
Total	180½	90

* Much of this road lies in the Maihar and Nagod States and cannot be made by the Rewa State.

The total amount expended by this department to the end of June this year has amounted to Rs. 17,42,068 :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department	13,47,193
Famine Works	1,05,475
Payment of Arrears	2,89,400
Total ..	17,42,068

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) The Medical Department was reorganized in 1919. The cadre of Sub-Assistant Surgeons was revised and four grades, instead of three, with higher emoluments and greater prospects, were provided. The salaries of compounders and dressers were also improved.

(2) The Vaccination Department was reorganized under Colonel Tyrell's advice. The salaries of the staff were improved and arrangements made to train them as compounders and dressers by which in the busy season they could be supplied with simple drugs and their services utilised in the districts for the treatment of simple diseases in addition to their own duties, while in off seasons they could be available for epidemic work or could be used as substitutes for medical subordinates on leave.

(3) A new hospital for the Police Lines at Rewa has been established and two new second class dispensaries, one at Sirmaur and the other at Mauganj, have been opened. The number of Medical institutions is now 20 against 17 prior to the minority administration.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT.

(1) There was only one Municipality in Rewa State in 1918. Two new Municipalities have been established during the minority, one at Umaria in 1920 and the other at Sutna in 1921.

(2) The following measures have been taken to improve the sanitation of the Rewa town :—

- (a) The Conservancy staff has been reconstituted, their number increased and salaries improved.
- (b) A number of ruined and dilapidated houses which were used for all sorts of filthy purposes, were demolished and levelled to the ground.
- (c) A number of pits and hollows in the town and on the outskirts, which were breeding grounds for mosquitos, were filled up.
- (d) Sets of public latrines have been installed and conservancy carts with buffaloes provided.
- (e) Incinerators have been erected in suitable places for burning refuse.
- (f) Street lights have been installed in the town.

- (g) Arrangements have been made for guarding the banks of the rivers at Rewa by the Sanitation Staff with a view to prevent their being fouled by people living in the vicinity.

THE POLICE.

(1) The Police has been reorganized and made a model of what State Police ought to be.

(2) Reserve Police Lines with Offices, Hospitals, Magazine, Horse Lines, Motor Garage, Store Rooms and Latrines have been built.

(3) A Police Officer's Training School has been established at Rewa and a separate Prosecuting and Intelligence Branch has been formed.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

(1) The Judicial has been separated from the Executive and qualified *Officers are being employed.*

(2) The work of Courts has been revised and redistributed.

EDUCATION.

(1) The two High Schools at Rewa and Sutna have been improved and a new Anglo-Vernacular Middle School opened at Umaria.

(2) A new scheme for improving vernacular education has been sanctioned.

There are now 109 Schools as against 74 in 1919 and the number of pupils has nearly trebled, it having gone up from 3,119 to 8,884.

(3) Trained teachers are being employed and a Normal School for the training of teachers for the Vernacular Schools has been started.

ARMY.

(1) The reorganization of the State Army was a delicate matter, for it involved considerable reduction in the strength. But the framing of liberal rules regarding pensions and gratuities prevented discontent.

(2) An all round improvement in salaries was made.

(3) The Regular Force now stands as under, as compared with its strength before the reorganization :—

					Before the reorganization.	At present.
Bandhogarh Garrison	..	..	..	..	403	119
Horse Artillery	..	..	..	..	481	183
Cavalry	..	..	..	..	974	486
Infantry	..	..	..	..	2,725	710
Signallers	..	..	..	..	147	..
Shikargah Company	..	..	..	..	139	..
Transport and Camel Squadron	..	..	..	..	195	75
The Band	..	..	..	..	..	84
Miscellaneous Departments	..	..	..	..	120	89
					<hr/> 5,184	<hr/> 1,746

(4) The Band and the Mule Breeding Farm at Madhogarh have been reorganised and the Commissariat Department abolished.

(5) The total amount of gratuity and other dues paid to persons brought under reduction has amounted to Rs. 1,79,510.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

(1) The Accounts Department has also been reorganised and the system put on a sound basis. New forms of accounts based on British India Public Works Accounts forms, modified to suit local conditions, have been introduced.

(2) Old accounts, outstanding against various departments for the last 20 years, amounting to about 26 lakhs, have been prepared and cleared. The recoveries in cash amount to Rs. 2,61,000 or 13·5 per cent. of the outstandings.

(3) Old commissariat accounts arrears for 15 years are being dealt with.

(4) An establishment for sorting old records has been sanctioned and 90,000 files have so far been examined and sorted.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE STATE.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	Rs.		Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1918	30,57,000	Actuals from 1918-21 ..	1,35,36,900
Receipts for 1918-21 ..	1,12,82,200	Estimate of expenditure for 1921-22	58,72,000
Estimates of receipts for 1921-22	51,74,000	Total ..	1,92,08,900
		Estimated balance ..	3,04,300
Total ..	1,95,13,200	Total ..	1,95,13,200

The Cash Balance (besides investments) on the 15th August 1922 was, however, Rs. 14,36,300 and it is hoped that the Cash Balance on 1st October 1922 will not be less than Rs. 10,00,000.

The figure for total expenditure includes the sum of Rs. 48,49,600, in round numbers, on account of extraordinary payments, which thus amounts to 25·2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The extraordinary disbursements have been as follow :—

	Rs.
1. Marriage of His Highness the Maharaja ..	6,65,600
2. Marriage of Maharaj Kumari Dadu Saheba ..	10,57,000
3. Survey and Settlement	4,50,400
4. Famine	11,84,900
5. Grain compensation allowance	3,47,900
6. Public Works Department arrears	2,89,400
7. Arrears payments of several departments ..	64,800
8. Gratuity to Army	1,19,400
9. Refund of Asami money to Sawars in the Cavalry brought under reduction	48,200
10. Contributions to various objects, such as Hospital-ship 'Loyalty,' Kurukshetra Tank Restoration Fund, etc.	1,75,700
11. Census	48,700
12. Visit of His Highness to Delhi and visit of distinguished guests	54,200
13. Dadu Saheba's illness	7,000
14. Temporary departments	9,400
15. Refund of deposits	1,00,000
16. Refund of revenue	23,900
17. Provision for festivities on His Highness's investiture with ruling powers	2,00,000
18. Miscellaneous	3,100
Total ..	48,49,600

Considering that out of the four years of the Minority Administration three were bad years, in consequence of which there was a considerable diminution in revenue, the financial results have been extremely satisfactory.

GEOLOGY AND MINES.

(1) The preliminary Geological Survey of the State, which was started in his late Highness's time, has been stopped, as in the absence of communications no further work was possible.

(2) Notes regarding the mineral resources of the State have been prepared and are in the press.

(3) Two Coal Mining leases and one license for coal prospecting in the Sohagpur coal field have been sanctioned, of which one mining lease has been granted to the Villiers Colliery Company of Calcutta.

(4) The Lease of the Sutna Lime Stone Company has been renewed for a further period of 20 years on better terms.

(5) A Lease for quarrying stone and burning it into lime at Sutna has been granted to a local contractor.

INDUSTRIES.

The Rewa State Collieries and the Shellac Factory have worked well and returned good profit but the following State concerns, on being thoroughly examined, were found to be working at a loss and had, therefore, to be closed :—

- (1) Sugar and Oil Factories and the Flour Mill at Bodabagh ;
- (2) The Leather Factory at Umaria ;
- (3) The Stationery Store at Rewa ; and
- (4) The Weaving Factory at Rewa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) Census Operations have been carried out.

(2) Old P. W. claims extending over 18 years amounting to three and a half lakhs of rupees have been examined and settled.

(3) Management of Court of Wards improved by the appointment of a competent Manager.

(4) Pension rules revised.

(5) Prohibition against admission of Sudras in Primary Schools removed.

(6) Water Power Resources of the State have been investigated.

From the above resumé an idea of the work of the Regency Administration can be gained. But it is too early yet to see any tangible results from the reforms introduced. It will, however, be seen that solid foundations for future progress have been laid ; and to bring the various reforms to complete fruition will be the work of the young Maharaja on his taking up the responsibilities of his inheritance, which he does on 1st November next under the happiest auspices.

I cannot conclude this Review without a word of thanks to Mr. P. B. Warburton, B.A., I.C.S., Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A. and Mr. E. H. Kealy, M.A., I.C.S., Political Agents in Baghelkhand successively, for their ever ready help and advice to me in my difficult work, whenever I required them. To Major Colvin I am particularly indebted for acting for me as Regent of Rewa during my illness of several months, always kindly consulting me on matters of real importance. It may be here mentioned that during my brief absence from Rewa, when the Afghan War broke out and I went to the North-West Frontier on active service, Mr. Warburton kindly acted for me as Regent.

My sincere acknowledgments are also due to the successive Agents to the Governor-General in Central India for their unfailing courtesy and whole-hearted support to me in carrying on the arduous work of administering the Rewa State during the minority of His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh. I am conscious of the debt I owe to the Hon'ble Sir Oswald Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to the Hon'ble Col. F. G. Beville, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., and to the Hon'ble Col. D. B. Blakeway, I.A., C.I.E., for the kindly interest they have taken in me personally and for the advice and assistance they have given me from time to time which enabled me to carry on the Regency administration with confidence, but with what measure of success it is not for me to say. I only feel that I have faithfully fulfilled the sacred trust, which was solemnly confided to me by my late lamented friend and relative Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

SAJJAN SINGH, COL.,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
Maharaja of Ratlam and Regent of Rewa.

VENKAT BHAWAN PALACE,
REWA, 21st September, 1922.

To

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAJJAN SINGH BAHADUR,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES,
Maharaja of Ratlam and Regent of Rewa.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

In pursuance of Your Highness's bidding I have compiled, and beg respectfully to submit for favour of perusal, my Report on the Administration of the Rewa State during the Regency (1918-22).

The financial year of Rewa ends in September ; but I had directions to take in hand the compilation of the report earlier, so that it might be published just before the termination of the minority and the investiture of His Highness the young Maharaja Saheb of Rewa with ruling powers,—the ceremony being fixed for the 1st November 1922.

Actuals of receipts and disbursements for the current financial year, therefore, I could not give in my report, and I have had to content myself with estimates only.

Similarly the statistics of the various administrative departments could not be compiled up to the present date ; and to give them for the whole of the final year of the Regency, which terminates in November next, was, of course, out of the question. Efforts, however, have been made to give the latest statistics available.

In submitting this report, I beg to express the hope that Your Highness will be pleased to find that it is a satisfactory record of the work of the minority administration under Your Highness as Regent.

I beg to remain,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,
BRIJMOHAN NATH ZUTSHI,
B.A., LL.B., RAI BAHADUR,
President, Council of Regency, Rewa State,
REWA.

REWA, *September 18, 1922.*

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CHAPTER I.

Introductory : General : Political.

1. *The State of Rewa: Brief Description.*

Among the large number of important salute States grouped together in the Central India Agency, Rewa, the easternmost State in Central India, is second to none in size and population and comes third in rank and precedence. It is famous for its archæological remains and is rich in minerals. It is the only State in the Baghelkhand Political Charge that has direct treaty engagements with the Paramount Power by the Treaty of Friendship and Defensive Alliance concluded in the year 1812. It pays no tribute to any Indian State, nor to the British Government. Its area is 13 thousand square miles, population over 14 lakhs of souls and revenue about 40 lakhs of rupees, excluding alienations to Illaquadars and Zamindars.

The Rewa Maharajas, who enjoy a salute of 17 guns, are Baghela Rajputs, a section of the Chalukya or Solanki Clan, tracing their descent to the ancient ruling house of Anhilwara Patan in Gujarat. The Baghela branch takes its name from a jagir called Vaghela (the tiger's lair) near Anhilwara, which was obtained by one Anaka Solanki. Vyaghradev first made his way into Northern India in the 13th century. His son Karandev married Padma Kunwari, daughter of Somadatta, Haihaya chief of Ratanpur, who brought him in her dowry the fort of Bandhogarh lying in the south-south-east of the Rewa State. Karana moved his residence to the fort which became the foundation of the future Baghela dominions and was their capital till 1597. On the destruction of the Baghela dynasty of Anhilwara in 1298, a great migration of Baghelas took place to Bandhogarh. In 1597 the fort was destroyed by Akbar's army under Raja Patra Das and remained a Muhammadan possession until 1602 when it was restored to Raja Vikramaditya (1593-1624). In the meantime the fort of Rewa, as it is styled by the Muhammadan historians, had become the chief place of residence. Under Raja Vikramaditya it gradually became a large town.

His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh, the present Ruler, succeeded to the gaddi of Rewa on the death of his father, Lieut.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on the 30th of October 1918 as a

The present Ruler of Rewa,

minor. He is the 33rd in the direct line of descent from the original founder of the State.

The principal Chiefship allied to Rewa by consanguinity is Lunawada in the Rewa Kantha Agency in the Bombay Presidency.

The most important connections by marriage formed by the ruling family are those with the historical houses of Udaipur, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bundi and Ratlam.

The Rewa State rendered conspicuous services to the British Power during the Mutiny of 1857 and also offered a contingent of 2,000 men to assist in keeping order in Baghelkhand. In recognition of this, Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the grandfather of the present Maharaja, was granted by the British Government the Sohagpore and Amar-kantak districts, which had been seized by the Marathas and had passed into British possession. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1860 and was later granted a personal salute of two extra guns.

The administration of the State was, at Maharaja Raghuraj Singh's request, taken over by the Political authorities in 1875, as the condition of the State finances had become very unsatisfactory. Owing, subsequently, to the death of Maharaja Raghuraj Singh in 1880 and the minority of his son Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh, who was then only 4 years old, the Government management continued till 1895, in which year the latter received ruling powers.

Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh was created a G.C.S.I. in 1897 and was appointed Honorary Lieut.-Colonel in the British Army on the 1st January 1915.

At the outbreak of the Great European War His Highness made an offer of his troops, treasury, jewels and all the resources of his State to the Imperial Government to be utilised in any way the Government thought proper. He also offered to proceed to the front in person and take his own army with him. Most appreciative references to these offers were made by the Ministers of the Crown in both the Houses of Parliament.

2. *Demise of Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh of Rewa : Maharaja of Ratlam becomes Regent.*

The year 1918 is unfavourably known for the awful ravages of influenza in nearly every country in the world as one of the after effects of the Great War. This calamitous epidemic appeared in India in autumn and its toll on the Princes was almost as heavy as on the people.

Demise of Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh of Rewa.

To the great grief of his loving subjects, the late Ruler of Rewa, Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., unfortunately fell a victim, in the prime of life, to this dire disease and breathed his last on the 30th October 1918 leaving three children,—two minor sons and an unmarried daughter.

During his fatal illness, the late lamented Maharaja of Rewa urgently called his brother-in-law, His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam, to Rewa and, on his arrival there on the 27th October 1918, earnestly requested him, should he (the Rewa Maharaja) not survive, to look after his State and his son and heir, Maharaj Kumar Gulab Singh, then 15 years of age, until the latter attained his majority. There were no less than three affecting interviews between the two Rulers, who were greatly attached to each other. The urgent nature of the request can be gathered from the words used by the late Maharaja at one of those interviews: "I wish you to administer my State in my place, educate Gulab and look after him, in case I am no more. Tell me you will do so and I have nothing further to wish for in this world." On the 29th October, the day previous to his death, the late Maharaja called his son, Gulab Singh, to his bedside and committing the Prince to the care of his uncle the Maharaja of Ratlam, who was also present, spoke to this effect: "I entrust my State and Gulab to you (Maharaja of Ratlam) until he attains majority. You will carry on the administration of my State and manage my house. Everything in connection with this matter was talked over yesterday."

The sad news of Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh's death and the purport of the above interviews were communicated to the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Oswald) Bosanquet, Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, who in reporting the event to His Excellency the Viceroy submitted his recommendations regarding the arrangements to be made for the administration of the Rewa State, which had been arrived at in consultation with His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam. The outcome of this was the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the late Maharaja of Rewa's wish that His Highness of Ratlam should be the Regent during the minority of Maharaja Gulab Singh and His Excellency's approval of the proposals submitted for the minority administration.

On the 19th December 1918, the Political Agent in Baghelkhand, when presenting His Excellency the Viceroy's Kharita to His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh, formally recognising his succession, announced the appointment of the Council of Regency.

The Maharaja of Ratlam becomes Regent of Rewa.

A new era in the annals of the Rewa State administration commenced with the holding of a formal Darbar on the 9th January 1919 at the Venkat Bhawan Palace at Rewa by His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam, at which the young Maharaja of Rewa and the Political Agent in Baghelkhand were present, as also the Rewa Jagirdars, Sardars and Officers. The following is the full text of the speech delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Regent on this occasion :—

“Your Highness, Major Colvin, Jagirdars, Sardars, Officers and Gentlemen,

‘In consequence of the untimely and lamented death on the 30th October last of the late Maharaja Sahib of Rewa, Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., and owing to the minority of his son and successor to the Rewa gaddi, His Highness Maharaja Sahib Gulab Singh Bahadur, I have taken upon myself the duties of Regent of the Rewa State in deference to the dying wishes to that effect of the late Maharaja Sahib, to which the Government of India have been pleased to accord their assent.

‘Your Political Agent, when presenting on the 19th December last His Excellency the Viceroy’s Kharita to His Highness, recognising his succession, announced the fact of my having accepted the position of Regent during the minority ; and I have to-day requested you to assemble in this full Durbar in order that I may announce to you the composition of the Council which will assist me during the minority in the administration of the Rewa State, the personal of which executive body has been selected with the approval of the Government of India.

‘The Council will consist of :—

1. Maharao Ram Singh, as President, with charge of the Political and Army Departments.
2. Rai Bahadur Brijmohan Nath Zutshi, as Vice-President and Finance Member, in charge of the Finances of the State, including the Treasury and the Accounts Departments ; Mines and Industries ; Customs and Excise and the Public Works Departments.
3. Rai Bahadur Janki Prasad, as Home Member, in charge of Education, Medical, Jails, Dharmarth, Municipal and the Khasgi Departments. He will also be Secretary to the Council.
4. Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, as Revenue Member, in charge of the Revenue and Settlement Departments, Land Records. Forests, and—when necessary—Famine operations.

5. Sardar Hardarshan Singh, as Judicial Member, to deal with the administration of Justice, including Extradition and Legislation and the Police Department. Two additional Members whose functions will be advisory only :—

6. Lal Chatrapati Singh of Itwan and

7. Lallu Sahib Rajendra Bahadur Singh of Rampur.

‘ It will be seen that of the 7 members, 5 are local, 3 representing the local aristocracy, and 2 the local officials. As I have to administer my own State (wherein I must live for considerable periods) and be also the Regent of this State (which I shall not be able to visit often) I consented to the appointment of my Chief Secretary and Senior Member of my Council in Ratlam, to be the Finance Member and Vice-President here, because I could not very well undertake the grave responsibility of supervising the affairs of this State unless an able officer whom I knew personally and well, and in whom I could place implicit confidence, was on the Council. Besides, Rai Bahadur Zutshi is no stranger to Rewa and his late Highness knew him personally and thought highly of him. As to Rao Bahadur Mulye, the Revenue Member, he is a Revenue Officer of experience and though he does not know this part of the country, he could soon learn. He is an exceptionally good Famine Officer, which is an important point now, as the monsoon has unfortunately failed here also.

‘ Without going into the details as to the part I shall take in the constitution of the Rewa State, I may state here that

(1) Confirmation of capital sentences.

(2) Preparation of annual budgets.

(3) Appointments, dismissals, etc., of higher officials.

(4) Initiation and confirmation of a Revenue Settlement and such other important matters will be submitted to me by the Council with their opinion.

‘ The management, however, of the Khasgi, being a matter personal to the Ruler, will be dealt with by the Home Member directly under my orders and not by the Council.

‘ I need not say that the present Maharaja's education is a matter which will engage my special attention. I wish His Highness health happiness and all success in his efforts to prepare himself for his high destiny

‘ It now only remains for me to congratulate the Members of the Council of Regency on their appointment to their high and responsible posts the duties of which, I have no doubt, they will perform with credit to themselves and advantage to the State. In conclusion, I ask the Jagirdars, Sardars, Officers and people of Rewa to obey the newly formed administration and to loyally co-operate with it.’

3. Council of Regency : Powers and Functions.

Powers and functions of Regency Council. The powers conferred on, and the functions assigned to, the Council of Regency are detailed below :—

1. The Council of Regency to be the chief executive authority under the orders of His Highness the Regent. The management, however, of the Khasgi, being a matter personal to the Ruler, to be dealt with by the Home Member of the Council,—who would be in charge of it, directly under the orders of His Highness the Regent—, and not by the Council.

2. The President, as far as possible, to preside at all the meetings of the Council ; in his absence, the Vice-President to preside. In an equality of votes the President, or in his absence the Vice-President, to have a casting vote.

3. The President of the Council, in his option, to refer to His Highness the Regent for orders any matters in which he may disagree with a decision of the majority of the Council and to suspend or, in case of emergency, to take action pending the receipt of such orders.

4. The individual powers of Members of the Council, in charge of Departments, to be regulated by His Highness the Regent.

5. The following matters to be submitted by the Council, with their opinion, to His Highness the Regent for orders (the Regent having the inherent right to call for any paper or explanation that he may require) :—

(a) Confirmation of capital sentences.

(b) Preparation of the annual budget estimates of receipts and expenditure.

(c) Sanction to all items of expenditure over Rs. 1,000 in excess of any major head of the budget, and to the transfer of amounts exceeding Rs. 1,000 between any two major heads of the budget.

(d) Appointment, dismissal, promotion, reduction, suspension or transfer of any official of the State drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and above and the grant to such official of privilege leave, pension or gratuity.

(e) Initial appointment of any official, not Rewa subject, if his pay is to be not less than Rs. 100.

(f) Creation of any new appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 50 or more.

(g) Initiation and confirmation of any Land Revenue Settlement.

(h) General suspension and remission of Land Revenue and writing off of all State debts exceeding Rs. 1,000.

- (i) Sanction to any State contract over Rs. 5,000, (sanction to contracts below Rs. 5,000 and above Rs. 1,000 resting with the Council, and those including and below Rs. 1,000 with the Member in charge of the Department).
- (j) Changes in the constitution, number, or distribution of the armed forces of the State and all matters involving principle or change of system in any Department.
- (k) Questions of succession to Jagirs and of attachment and confiscation of Jagirs which cannot wait until the termination of the minority.
- (l) Questions relating to the grant of mineral rights and land for Imperial and Railway purposes.

The distribution of departments among the several Members was in accordance with the announcement made by His

**Court of Wards, Post
Offices, etc.**

Highness the Regent, in his speech quoted above.

By a subsequent order His Highness placed the

Home Member in charge of the State Post Offices also, while the Revenue Member was placed in charge of the Court of Wards including all Pawais, and the Judicial Member that of the Cattle Pounds, in addition to the departments assigned to them.

A Judicial Committee, consisting of the Vice-President, the Home Member and the Revenue Member, for the hearing

**Constitution of
Judicial Committee
and Revenue Board.**

of all appeals, applications and revisions in Judicial cases (with the exception of those in which a sentence of death was passed and which were

to be heard by the Full Council), and a Revenue Board, consisting of the Vice-President, the Home Member, and one of the Advisory Members (Lallu Rajendra Bahadur Singh of Rampur), for the hearing of appeals, references and revisions pending in the Court of His Highness the late Maharaja and also against the decision of the Revenue Member, were constituted.

The President, or in his absence the Vice-President, was empowered to appoint any Member of Council of Regency, to be on the Committee or on the Board in the absence of any of the Members nominated.

4. The Maharaja Regent tours in Rewa: He proceeds to N.-W.

Frontier on Active Service: Peace Celebrations in Rewa.

Owing to the shortage of rainfall in 1918 and consequent failure of crops, famine conditions unfortunately prevailed in the State, especially in the South, during the summer of 1919 and famine relief measure

**His Highness the
Regent's tour.**

had to be adopted. Gratuitous relief was distributed on the system followed in the Indore State in a previous year of famine on the advice of Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S., late Settlement Commissioner of that State. His Highness the Regent made a tour of inspection in the southern portion of the State, taking the young Maharaja of Rewa with him. They were on tour from the 11th to the 26th April 1919, visiting Nauriha and Dubri in the Gopad Banas Tehsil, and Chandia, Umaria and Sohagpur in the Bandhogarh and Sohagpur Tehsils.

When the new Amir of Kabul, Amanulla Khan, who had from the first adopted an attitude of open hostility towards the British Government, embarked on war at the end of April 1919, the Council, in offering the resources of the State to the Government, passed the following resolution:—

**The Afghan War,
1919.**

“The Council of Regency, Rewa State, have heard with deep concern the news of the breaking out of hostilities between His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor of India and Afghanistan and on behalf of the young Maharaja and the State beg humbly to place all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination. They also further represent that, in case, in the present crisis, the services of any kind are required of the State Officials, Sardars and subjects they are at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty and his Government. It is hoped that peace, which is the inestimable blessing of the British Rule in India, will soon be restored.”

This resolution was submitted to His Highness the Regent for confirmation and favour of communication to His Excellency the Viceroy, through the proper channel, who was pleased to express his appreciation of the offer contained therein.

When the Afghan War broke out in the summer of 1919 His Highness the Regent, although he had returned from the greatest war in history so recently as at the end of May 1918—having served in France for a period by far the longest of any put in by any other Indian Prince—hearing duty by his King and his country calling again, promptly made an offer of his personal services, was appointed A. D. C. to the General Officer Commanding, First Division, North-West Frontier Forces, and proceeded to the Front in July 1919. The campaign, however, did not last long and His Highness was able to return after a brief stay of about five weeks at the front. The Council of Regency on this occasion passed a resolution offering their congratulations to His Highness the Regent on the part he thus took in the Afghan War.

**His Highness the
Regent proceeds to N-
W. Frontier on Active
Service.**

During the absence of His Highness the Regent on the frontier, Mr. P. B. Warburton, B.A., I.C.S., Political Agent in Baghelkhand, held charge of the Regent's office from the 14th July to the 18th August 1919.

The Political Agent in Baghelkhand acts as Regent.

The heavy floods of August 1919, which caused great damage at Sutna and Rewa and in almost all the villages of the State that are situate on the banks of the Tons, the Son and the Sutna rivers and their tributaries, occurred during this period. Mr. Warburton showed active sympathy at the time and not only offered prompt advice to local officers at Sutna but also convened a public meeting in which a subscription was raised to help the needy—Mr. Warburton taking the lead and himself subscribing to the fund. The Council greatly appreciated this and passed a resolution of thanks which was duly forwarded to him through His Highness the Regent.

Peace Celebrations were held in Rewa with all the rejoicings that the great importance of the event demanded. The Council on the receipt of the news that the signing of Peace was to be celebrated in England on the 19th July 1919, ordered that:—

Peace Celebrations in Rewa.

- (1) the 19th July be observed as a public holiday in the Rewa State ;
- (2) a royal salute of 101 guns be fired to mark the happy event ; and
- (3) meetings of all classes of people, officials and non-officials, be held at Rewa, Sutna, Umaria, Ramnagar and at all the Tehsil head-quarters, at which gatherings a summary of the peace terms should be read out and explained.

The official peace celebrations being, however, fixed for December the 13th and following days, there were also public holidays in the State from Saturday the 13th to Tuesday the 16th December 1919, thanks-giving services and distribution of alms in temples and mosques on Sunday the 14th December ; illuminations, sports and distribution of sweetmeat to children in schools ; and tournaments and military sports with prizes to winners and entertainment of soldiers who had taken part in the Great War.

The Durbar had obtained through the Political Agent in Baghelkhand five thousand small flags which commanded a ready sale and a sum of Rs. 224-11-9 as sale proceeds was remitted to the Political Agent for being credited to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The Durbar bought 4,500 Commemorative medallions struck at the instance of the Government of India for distribution among pupils of all the educational institutions to mark the conclusion of the Great War. These

were distributed among the students of the English and Vernacular Schools in the Rewa State on the 10th February 1921, the day on which the All India War Memorial was unveiled in Delhi by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The following is the text of the telegram His Highness the Regent sent to His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of the peace celebrations :—

“ On behalf of minor Maharaja of Rewa, his Council and myself as Regent, I request Your Excellency to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty our humble and loyal congratulations on this auspicious occasion. British statesmanship and valiant soldiers, European and Indian, have won, for world, lasting peace by crushing militarism of an arrogant nation and we all pray that humanity will enjoy the fruits for centuries.”

His Excellency's reply was as follows :—

“ Many thanks for Your Highness's loyal message of congratulations on behalf of Maharaja of Rewa, Rewa Council and yourself. Message will be transmitted to His Imperial Majesty King-Emperor.”

5. *The Maharaja-Regent's illness : His Appointment as A. D. C. to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales : Major Colvin acts as Regent : Changes in the constitution of the Council.*

Owing to the continued ill-health of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba of Ratlam, His Highness the Regent was constrained to abandon the practice of frequently visiting Rewa on State business which practice he had followed regularly for over two years. So he decided, with the knowledge and concurrence of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, to stay at Ratlam for four months from April 1921. But he could not return to Rewa till March 1922, partly owing to his own illness and partly on account of the duties connected with his appointment as A. D. C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour in 1921-22.

**H. H. the Regent's
absence from Rewa in
1921.**

About the end of January 1922, His Highness unfortunately met with an accident, his collar bone being broken when playing Polo at Delhi. He had been commissioned by His Royal Highness to arrange a polo match for him during the Royal Week at Delhi.

A Polo accident.

During His Highness the Regent's absence, Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., Political Agent in Baghelkhand, held charge of the Regent's Office for over 11 months from the 29th April 1921 to the 26th March 1922. Major Colvin regularly attended Council meetings and made an official tour in the State from the 30th November 1921 to the 26th December 1921.

On the eve of Major Colvin's handing over charge of his office of Regent, the Council unanimously passed a Resolution, conveying their best thanks to him for his generous appreciation of the work of the various Members, which he had put on record, and expressing their regret for his transfer from the Baghelkhand Agency. On the Resolution being forwarded to Major Colvin through Rai Bahadur Zutshi, the President, the former wrote that he valued it very greatly and thanked Mr. Zutshi, for all the help he had rendered and added "I always found you ready with valuable advice and suggestions and most prompt at carrying out the various schemes for the Rewa Administration which have come up."

The new scheme of administration increased very considerably the responsibilities and the work of the President of the Council, and in view of the age of the Maharao Raja, 72 years, and his ill-health, it became necessary in the interest of State work to relieve him of his exacting duties. The Maharao Raja was, therefore, retired from service in April 1920, a suitable pension being granted to him in consideration of his services to the State, and Rai Bahadur Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi, B.A., LL.B., Vice-President, was appointed President. The change necessitated the taking on of a new Member on the Council and Rai Saheb Hanuman Prasad, B.A., Dewan of Nagod, was appointed Public Works and Education Member. The post of Vice-President was abolished and it was ordered that in the absence of the President, the next senior member present should preside over the Council meetings when routine matters were to be decided. Questions of policy were to be taken up only when the President and the Member, whose proposals were put up for consideration, were present.

Major Colvin, Acting Regent, after personal experience of the working of the Council and the departmental work, found that the Judicial Member had very light duties in the Council and that his post was therefore not warranted. So with the full approval of the permanent Regent, he brought the post of the Judicial Member under reduction, with effect from the 1st

Changes in the Personnel of the Council.

Further Changes in the Council.

October 1921. The Judicial Member, Sardar Hardarshan Singh, B.A., LL.B., was appointed District and Sessions Judge of Rewa under the re organization scheme sanctioned for the Judicial Department.

The reduction of the post of the Judicial Member necessitated a redistribution of the work among the remaining members⁸ and the Regent transferred the Courts, Legislation and Extradition, to the President; Cattle Pounds to the Home Member; and Stamps and Registration to the Revenue Member. The redistribution was as under:—

Redistribution of work.

Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, B.A., LL.B., President and Finance Member:—

- (i) General Control, (ii) Political and Foreign, (iii) Finance including Treasury and Accounts, (iv) Army, (v) Courts and Extradition, (vi) Police and (vii) Mines and Industries, including the Geological Department.

Rai Bahadur Janki Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Home Member:—

- (i) Khasgi, including Stables; (ii) Dharmarth. (iii) Medical and Municipal Departments, (iv) Jails, (v) Post Offices and (vi) Cattle Pounds.

(He is also Secretary to the Council).

Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., Revenue Member:—

- (i) Land Revenue, (ii) Land Records, (iii) Survey and Settlement, (iv) Forests, (v) Pawai and Court of Wards, (vi) Stamps and Registration and (vii) Famine.

Rai Sahib Hanuman Prasad, B.A., Public Works and Education Member:—

- (i) Customs, (ii) Excise, (iii) Public Works and (iv) Education.

The administrative powers of the various Members were laid down in Order No. 9 of 1919 issued by His Highness the Regent. This was amended, with the Regent's approval, by the Acting Regent, and the revised powers of the Members were defined and laid down by him in Order No. 23, dated the 4th October 1921.

Powers of Members and of Council.

All matters beyond these powers are to be submitted by the individual Members to the Council, which, in its capacity as the Chief Executive Authority in the State, can dispose of them, with the exception of such matters as are especially ordered by the Regent to be submitted to him with the Council's opinion.

The meetings of the Council are ordinarily held once a week, the procedure for the Council meetings being laid down in the last mentioned Order.

The Regency Council held 274 meetings in all, up to the 15th September 1922. The total number of reports and papers

The Council's work. submitted by the several members was 4,117 of which 4,009 were disposed of. Of the remaining 108 papers, 79 are files relating to Inam Lands, which are pending sanction of Inam Rules framed by the Revenue Member.

6. *Visits of High Personages : H. E. The Viceroy at Sutna :
General Sir Pertab, Regent of Jodhpur, visits Rewa :
H. H. The Regent of Rewa Wins fresh Honours.*

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, while on his way from Jubbulpore to Bihar, passed through Sutna on the morning of the 28th October 1920. The Viceroy's special train halted at the Sutna Railway Station for three-quarters of an hour where His Excellency was met by their Highnesses the Regent and the Maharaja of Rewa.

H. E. The Viceroy at Sutna Railway Station.
Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pertab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., Hony. A.D.C. to H. M. The King-Emperor, Regent of Jodhpur, visited Rewa in April 1920 and stayed here for three days. His Highness was received with all the honour due to his exalted position and every one was pleased to see the veteran soldier moving cheerfully amongst them.*

General Sir Pertab at Rewa.
The Hon'ble Colonel F. G. Beville, I.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid an official visit to the State in December 1920, arriving at Govindgarh on the noon of the 21st. During his stay in the State he camped at Govindgarh and Nauriha and returned to Sutna on the 31st December 1920. There was an exchange of formal visits between the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa. The Agent to the Governor-General was accompanied by Mr. P. B. Warburton, B.A., I.C.S. Political Agent in Baghelkhand, and the second Assistant, Captain W. S. Fraser Tytler, B.A., M.C., I.A. When at Rewa the Hon'ble Colonel Beville visited the public institutions, the jail and the military lines.

The Hon'ble Colonel D. B. Blakeway, I.A., C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, paid a flying visit to Rewa on the morning

* NOTE :—Whilst this chapter was being written the sad news of the sudden death of the Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur was received in Rewa with the deepest regret

of the 27th November 1921, meeting His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa and according interview to the President and the Members of the Council of Regency. His visit was of an informal nature and he returned to Sutna the same day. He was accompanied by Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., Political Agent in Baghelkhand and the Under Secretary, Captain G. T. Fisher, B.A., I.A.

Captain (now Major) E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., was in Political charge of the Baghelkhand Agency at the inauguration of the Regency Administration. He was in Rewa from the 8th December 1918 to the 10th January 1919, and again on the 25th January 1919.

Mr. P. B. Warburton, B.A., I.C.S., took over charge from Major Colvin on the 21st March 1919, and continued as Political Agent until he proceeded on furlough on the 26th February 1921. He paid several short visits to Rewa but in May and November 1919 he stayed for a week each time. He made a long tour in the south of Rewa from 20th January to 28th February 1920. He was succeeded by Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., who took over the Agency from Mr. L. M. Crump, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Agent of Bundelkhand on the 31st March 1921, the latter having temporarily relieved Mr. Warburton, pending Major Colvin's arrival.

Major Colvin's visits to Rewa were frequent especially as he was in charge of the Regent's duties for a considerable period.

Mr. E. H. Kealy, M.A., I.C.S., succeeded Major Colvin on 21st March 1922, and has since been holding charge of the Agency.

Among other European Officers, who visited Rewa on work in connection with their respective departments, may be mentioned, Mr. J. H. Cox, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Excise Commissioner in Central India, Colonel C. E. Luard, M.A., I.A., Political Agent in Bhopal and Superintendent of Census Operations in Central India, Colonel F. A. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Administrative Medical Officer in Central India and Mr. H. B. Learoyd, Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in the Public Works Department.

During the Regency period the relations between His Highness the Regent and the Council were of the happiest in every respect. Whenever the Council heard of the conferment of any new honours on His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam and Regent of Rewa, they collectively and individually conveyed their felicitations to him, the following amongst others being occasions worthy of note.

**Honours and titles
won by His Highness
the Regent.**

Plenary powers in his State in April 1920.

On plenary powers in criminal cases being conferred on His Highness of Ratlam hereditarily in his State in April 1920, the following resolution was passed by the Council and submitted to him:

“The Council of Regency have heard with the greatest pleasure that the Regent H. H. Raja Sahib Sir Sajjan Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., has recently been given hereditarily the powers of awarding capital sentences in his State and they feel it their bounden duty unanimously to congratulate His Highness on this occasion. All who have heard of His Highness can only say that His Highness is a persona grata not only in India but in the whole of the British Empire and Rewa is lucky that its subjects are under such a courteous, able, and valiant Soldier, Statesman and Prince, during the minority of His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, to whom and to many an Indian Prince His Highness is a living example.”

Again on the 1st January 1921, when the title of Maharaja was conferred on His Highness as a hereditary distinction, and his salute within the limits of his own territories was permanently raised to 15 guns another congratulatory Resolution was passed by the Council.

Hereditary title of Maharaja and local salute of 15 guns.

On the occasion of the departure from India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in March 1922, His Highness the Regent was created a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order and had the proud privilege of being invested at Karachee with the Honourable Insignia of the Order at the hands of His Royal Highness himself, who, at that time, was also graciously pleased to announce His Highness's appointment as his A.D.C. The happy news was received in Rewa with a spontaneous outburst of rejoicings, His Highness' salute was fired and the following Resolution was passed and submitted to His Highness by the Council:

The Maharaja Regent created a K. C. V. O. and appointed A. D. C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

“The Council have heard with the highest pleasure once again that the Imperial Government have conferred on the Regent, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the honour of K.C.V.O., and A.D.C., to His Royal Highness and they unanimously convey to His Highness their respectful congratulations on this occasion. The Officials, Sardars and people of Rewa have the most pleasant experience of His Highness' geniality and strong attachment for the State and whenever they hear of good luck attending His Highness they feel that the association of such a Prince with the Rewa State is for its social and political

welfare. The golden link of relationship between the two houses of Rewa and Ratlam has been so forged that all feel that in honouring Ratlam, Rewa is automatically honoured."

The whole of Rewa, as well as the Council, felt very anxious during

**His Highness of
Ratlam resumes office
of Regent in March
1922.**

His Highness' prolonged illness, followed—after recovery from the illness—by the unfortunate polo accident at Delhi and they were, therefore, naturally very happy to learn of his restoration to health and of the resumption by him of his duties as Regent at the end of March 1922. It would take up too much space to quote in detail the letter the Council addressed to His Highness the Regent on this occasion ; but the above resolutions and this letter are mentioned here as indicative of the happy relations subsisting between the Council and the Regent.

7. *Administrative details : Government Resolutions : Relations with Supreme Government.*

Under the old arrangements, the Agency Surgeon attached to the Baghelkhand Agency used to be Superintendent of the Medical Department of the State. The Darbar, besides paying him an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem for the supervision of the Department, had to contribute Rs. 12,000 a year towards the cost of the establishment of the Agency Surgeon, Baghelkhand.

As the Darbar had had under consideration, for some time past, the appointment of their own Medical Officer they moved the Government in 1918 for a modification of the above arrangements. The decision of the Government on the subject was received in 1921 to the following effect :—

- (a) that the Rewa Darbar shall be permitted to appoint their own Medical Officer ;
- (b) that as a corollary to this arrangement the Darbar shall be relieved of their contribution of Rs. 12,000 a year, towards cost of the establishment of the Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand ;
- (c) that the Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand, to whom the Medical charge of the Political Agent and his establishment at Sutna shall be added, shall continue to receive from the Rewa Darbar the sum of Rs. 300 a month for the remaining portion of the minority for supervision of the medical arrangements of the State, even if the Darbar appoint their own Medical Officer. This arrangement will be subject to reconsideration when His Highness the Maharaja assumes the administration of the State.

Clauses (a) and (b) were given effect to from the 1st October 1921, while Clause (c) was amended, on a further representation by the Darbar, whereby the control of the Agency Surgeon in Bundhelkhand has been totally removed.

The Government of India have lately sanctioned the proposal for restoring the cantonment area of Sutna to the Darbar with full jurisdiction and for the purchase by the Darbar for Rs. 17,000 of all Government buildings with the exception of the Chiefs' Guest House and its out-buildings. Steps to take over the area and the buildings are being taken.

The Government of India have decided, in communication with the Secretary of State, to abolish the Penal Settlement of Port Blair. Life imprisonment has always been a legal sentence in the State and only prisoners of dangerous type were sent to the Andamans. They will in future be kept in the State jail at Rewa.

At the suggestion of the Indian Cotton Committee the Government of India have formulated a Bill enabling Local Governments to protect areas in which superior varieties of cotton are grown by preventing the transportation of short staple cotton and cotton waste for admixture with long staple cotton. The Council, on being consulted in the matter, have expressed their agreement with the provisions of the Bill.

The Rewa Darbar has agreed to recognise the Hyderabad Registration of Motor Vehicles in accordance with the Hyderabad Motor Vehicles Act subject to reciprocity by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government in the event of a similar piece of legislation being passed by the Rewa Darbar.

The following Government Resolutions concerning Indian States have been communicated to the Darbar :—

- (1) Government of India Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. 426R, dated the 29th October 1920, regarding the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.
- (2) Government of India Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. 427R, dated the 29th October 1920, regarding the appointment of a Court of Arbitrators, as recommended in paragraphs 309 and 308 respectively of the Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms.

- (3) Government of India Foreign and Political Department Resolution No. 587R, dated the 29th August 1921, laying down the general procedure to be observed in regard to tours and visits abroad of Indian Princes and Chiefs and grant of certain facilities on such occasions.

At the suggestion of the Postal Department the Darbar have agreed

Abolition of Partial Insurance System.

to the abolition of the Partial Insurance system in the State. Owing to that system the Postal Department did not ensure against loss by highway robbery. The Post Offices at Rewa, Madhogarh, Mangawan, Mauganj and Teonthar will in future be subject to the complete insurance system.

The Government of India have reconsidered the principles to be followed regarding the construction and maintenance of telegraph lines in Indian States and have issued the following Memorandum on the subject :—

Telegraph Lines in Indian States.

- (1) The maintenance of a unitary system of telegraph lines throughout India is a matter of Imperial importance and it is advisable that their construction and maintenance should be under the direct control of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.
- (2) The right of States to share in the profits of the system on an equitable basis, to be mutually discussed hereafter, is recognized.
- (3) The right of Indian States to construct and maintain independent lines of telegraph for internal purposes for gain or otherwise, wholly within the boundaries of a State or States, and not connected with the All India System is recognized. Where a State desires to take a line into another State, the consent of the latter will be necessary. Where it is desired to carry a line beyond the limits of a State to connect with an Imperial Telegraph Office, the previous consent of the Government of India will be required. In such cases provision for the prepayment of messages either by deposit or other methods will be made.

The Government of India have been pleased to allow Ruling Princes to send clear-the-line telegrams within their own territories. The same concession is extended to places outside the State territories on the following conditions :—

State Telegrams.

- (1) That the privilege is only exercised on the occasion of a grave public emergency arising in the State and during such emergency.
- (2) That it is personal to the Ruler himself.

- (3) That it is confined to telegrams addressed to the Viceroy, the Governor of any Province, to the Political Secretary to the Government of India or a local Government or a Political Officer in relation with a State.

Another important concession made is the permission to despatch "Raj" Telegrams by officials of the State practically in the same manner as officers of Government send State Telegrams.

Drafts of summaries, on the undermentioned subjects, as amended by the Committee of Ruling Princes, were referred to the Council for an expression of their views and were duly considered by them :—

Matters referred to the Darbar for opinion

- (1) The acquisition of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs of Indian States.
- (2) The acquisition of non-residential property and long leases of immovable property in British India by Ruling Princes and Chiefs.
- (3) The construction and maintenance of Telegraph and telephone lines in Indian States.
- (4) The construction of Railways in Indian States.

The relations between the State and the Supreme Government during the period under review were very cordial. The

Relations with the Supreme Government.

Council is deeply grateful to the Hon'ble Sir Oswald Bosanquet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and to his successors, the Hon'ble Colonel F. G. Beville, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., and the Hon'ble Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E., I.A., for the courtesy and kindness invariably experienced at their hands. The Council's best thanks are also due to the several Political Agents for their sympathy and good advice, which have been invaluable in introducing and carrying out the various measures of reforms.

The relations of the Rewa Durbar with the neighbouring States as well have all along been friendly.

S. H. E. the Viceroy's appreciation of His Highness the Regent's Work.

Before concluding this chapter, it would not be inappropriate to quote in full the Kharita which His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, addressed to His Highness the

Lord Chelmsford's Kharita.

Maharaja of Ratlam on the eve of His Excellency's departure from India in March 1921, expressing his admiration for His Highness' personal character and his appreciation of his work as Regent of the Rewa State :

“I am about to relinquish the charge of my office and I write to bid Your Highness a very cordial farewell.

“Before leaving India I wish once more to express my admiration for Your Highness’ personal character, and for the devotion with which Your Highness conducts the administration of your State and that of the Rewa State, which was committed to your charge a few years ago.

“Your Highness’ loyalty and devotion to the British Raj needs no comment, and I am confident that the cordiality of the existing relations between the British Government and the Rutlam State will remain unimpaired in future.

“I trust that Your Highness will be spared long to rule for the good of your subjects.”

The general estimate of His Highness the Regent’s character and qualities as a Prince and as a man is admirably summed up in the above quotation.

CHAPTER II.

Matters personal to H. H. the Maharaja of Rewa.

1. *His Highness's Health and Education.*

His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singhji Bahadur received his education at the Daly College at Indore for over two years and a half. He left college in August 1918, and has, since the death of his father in October of that year, been under private tuition. Captain (now Major) K. Evans-Gordon, I.A., of the Political Department, was appointed His Highness's Guardian and tutor in January 1919 and has been in charge of his education and training, under the direct orders of His Highness the Regent. He is assisted by an Indian tutor, Pancholi Kesri Singh, B.A., LL.B.

His Highness made good progress and took intelligent interest in his studies. His education approximates to the Post Diploma Standard of the Mayo College. He has also enjoyed good health all along.

His Highness's administrative training was taken in hand early and, under orders of His Highness the Regent, copies of all reports to the Council, the agenda of the Council meetings and the Council proceedings are being supplied from April 1919 to His Highness through his guardian for perusal and study. His Highness accompanied by his Guardian frequently attended Council meetings, especially when questions of importance were being discussed. In order to acquire a knowledge of the functions of the various departments and to have an insight into their working, he sometimes attended the offices of members of Council, of heads of important departments and the judicial Courts. He was given special training in land Survey and was initiated into the principles of Settlement by Mr. Bomford, the Settlement Commissioner, with whom His Highness also went on a tour of inspection in the Mouganj Tehsil in January 1922, where Settlement operations were then going on. Records of important cases were sent to him for study and a series of lectures were delivered to him by some of the members of the Council and Heads of Departments. His Highness displayed great interest in all his work and his zeal and thirst for knowledge were very creditable.

2. *Weddings in the Ruling Family.*

The period under review witnessed two happy events, the marriages of His Highness and his sister, Princess Sudarshan

Barua and marriage of His Highness.

Prasad Kumariji of Rewa. His Highness had been betrothed in the life time of his father to the sister

of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Though the marriage was originally intended to take place in the cold weather of 1918 it was unavoidably postponed till June 1919, owing to the lamented deaths of their late Highnesses, the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Rewa. According to the custom in the Ruling family the ceremony of yagnyopavita or barua (investiture with the sacred thread) of His Highness was performed previous to the marriage on the 9th April 1919 at Lachmanbagh in Rewa. The marriage was afterwards celebrated in Jodhpur in June, 1919. Besides His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, who was present at all the functions in his dual capacity as Regent and uncle, the other distinguished guests who came to Rewa and went, with the bridegroom's party, to Jodhpur for the wedding ceremony there, were His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaj Kumar of Lunawada and the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon. His Highness the Nawab of Jaora went direct to Jodhpur from his capital for the marriage ceremony. The wedding party, numbering about 1,800, was taken to Jodhpur in special trains, the last, carrying the bride-groom and his distinguished guests, arriving there on the 24th June. The nuptials were celebrated on the night of the 25th and Their Highnesses the Maharani and the Maharaja left Jodhpur on 29th arriving on 2nd July at Sutna where the whole populace accorded them a hearty reception, which was repeated at Rewa. The arrangements at Jodhpur were perfect and the hospitality most generous.

The betrothal of His Highness' sister with Captain Maharaj Kumar Sadul Singh, C.V.O., the heir apparent of Bikaner, had also been negotiated by His late Highness and ratified by the performance of the "bariksha"

The wedding of His Highness' sister.

ceremony at Sitapur in the Rewa State in June 1918, when His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner had been on a visit to the State for a shikar and was camping at that place. The "tilak" or the "tika" ceremony was performed at Bikaner on the 25th November 1919, a deputation of Sardars with the usual presents having been sent from Rewa for the purpose. The wedding was fixed for the 18th April 1922, and festivities in connection therewith commenced on the 15th April. The invitations issued by His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa were accepted by Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Alwar and Ratlam, the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Raja of Nagod and the Maharaja Bahadur of

Dumraon. The presence of these Princes greatly contributed towards the importance of the celebrations. Deputations from Patiala, Benares, Baroda, Bundi and Bansda were present. Besides the European Officers in the State other European guests who graced the occasion with their presence were Mr. Kealy, I.C.S., Political Agent in Baghelkhand, and Colonel J. R. J. Tyrrel, Agency Surgeon in Bundelkhand. The bride-groom's party which numbered about 1,300 arrived by two special trains at Sutna on the evening of the 17th, and halted at that place for the night, where all arrangements for their comforts were made. The party proceeded to Rewa on the morning of the 18th and was received at the Peshwai ground by their Highnesses the young Maharaja of Rewa and the Maharaja-Regent and the nuptials were celebrated on the evening of the same day with great eclat. Besides His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, the father-in-law of the bride, Bikaner Sardars and nobles, other distinguished guests who accompanied the bride-groom were the Maharaja of Kishengarh, the Maharawal of Pertabgarh, the Nawab of Palanpur, the Raja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir, General Sir H. Watson, Inspector-General of Indian State Forces and Sir Philip Egerton. The bride and the bride-groom, with the whole party, left Rewa on the 22nd April, and started from Sutna the same evening carrying with them the good wishes for their future of the whole of Baghelkhand and of the guests and the servants of the State.

3. *His Highness's Movements.*

Soon after the constitution of the Council of Regency, His Highness left Rewa for Rutlam on the 22nd January 1919, where he stayed for about two months and a half, returning to Rewa on the 5th April for his barua ceremony. His Highness went for a shoot at Naurhia after the barua ceremony and shot his first tiger there. He spent the hot weather at Mount Abu, being away from Rewa from the 26th April to the 4th June 1919. His Highness again left Rewa for Indore on the 31st October 1919 with Her Highness and returned to Rewa on the 1st March 1920.

In 1920 His Highness was out in camp in the State from the 9th to the 25th March and bagged 8 tigers in his own famous jungles. This year also he went to Mount Abu for the hot weather, leaving here on the 12th April and returning on the 19th July, after visiting Bikaner and Jodhpur also.

He went to Delhi in February 1921 on the occasion of the visit to that place of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and was present at the ceremony of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) at the opening ceremony of the Council of State and the Legislative Assem-

bly for British India, and the unveiling ceremony of the All India War Memorial by His Royal Highness.

His Highness again visited Delhi in November 1921 to listen to the deliberations of the Chamber of Princes and thence proceeded to Jodhpur to join the ceremony of the wedding of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur.

In 1921 a journey for an important object was undertaken by His Highness to Rutlam for a couple of days in November,

where he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Rutlam Palace by His Highness the Regent on the 24th. He also went

to Delhi in February 1922 in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness to the metropolis of the great Indian Empire, as also to join the meetings of the Chamber of Princes, being absent from Rewa from the 6th to the 27th February.

In July 1922, His Highness went to Simla for a week and had the honour of an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy on the 5th of that month.

While in the State, His Highness has resided practically the whole time at Govindgarh paying occasional visits to Rewa.

4. *The Household Department.*

This department comprises :—

- (1) The establishment under the Guardian to His Highness ;
- (2) Khasgi department including the Civil List and the Palace Departments at Rewa and Govindgarh ;
- (3) Stables including the motor department ;
- (4) Electrical and mechanical department ; and
- (5) The State gardens.

This department was in charge of the Home Member under the direct orders of His Highness the Regent. No remarks on its working can be made as it had no connection with the general administration.

During the minority the expenditure on the Khasgi was Rs. 8,75,889 in 1920-21, and Rs. 8,22,592 in 1919-20 as against Rs. 5,12,580 in 1918-19.

Expenditure.

CHAPTER III.

Finance.

1. *Financial Position.*

The financial condition gave cause for anxiety throughout the minority period and strenuous efforts had to be made when preparing the budget to secure equilibrium between receipts and expenditure. Though the cash balance available at the beginning of the minority was about 30 lakhs, the unfavourable agricultural season in the very first year of the Council's existence brought about a falling off in revenue and necessitated a substantial provision in the budget in the form of famine relief outlay. The same year witnessed the marriage of H. H. the Maharaja and, before its close, the heavy floods, which caused considerable damage to property, and required the Darbar to expend a large amount to afford relief to the sufferers. There was hardly time to recover from the effects of famine and flood, when the sudden cessation of rains at the end of the monsoon of 1920 made the situation serious again and the Council was brought face to face with another famine. Besides this, it fell to the lot of the new administration to disburse the heavy arrears of payments in the Public Works and other departments of the State and discharge various liabilities of the past administration, all these amounting to several lakhs of rupees. The reduction of the strength of the army involved large payments on account of gratuity, etc. Then the marriage of His Highness' sister was celebrated (in April 1922),—the expenditure being nearly 11 lakhs of rupees. All this coupled with the necessarily heavy cost of improvements in all departments, which could not be deferred, at times made the situation serious ; but it is gratifying to note that the administration contrived to tide over these difficulties without incurring any liabilities and will even be able to leave a cash balance—besides some investments—of not less than 10 lakhs of rupees to the coming administration.

The financial position may be summed up as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Balance on 1st October 1918	30,57,000	
Actual Receipts from 1st October 1918 to 30th September 1921	1,12,82,200	
Estimates of Receipts for 1921-22	51,74,000	
	<hr/>	1,95,13,200

	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over ..	....	1,95,13,200
Actual Expenditure from 1st October 1918 to 30th September 1921	1,33,36,900	
Estimated Expenditure for 1921-22 ..	58,72,000	1,92,08,900
Balance ..		3,04,300

The receipts during the current year have, however, been far in excess of the estimates owing to the high prices of shellac and consequent large amount realised from the sale of accumulated balances of this commodity in the Shellac Factory, while savings have been effected in the ordinary expenditure by the exercise of strict economy which the financial stringency so greatly demanded. The actual cash balance in hand on the 30th September 1922, therefore, will not be short of ten lakhs of rupees.

2. Summary of income and expenditure.

An abstract of the total receipts and expenditure during the period under review is given below in which extraordinary receipts and disbursements, as also income from and expenditure on industries, have been shown separately from ordinary receipts and expenditure :—

Year.	Receipts.			
	Ordinary.	Extra-ordinary.	Industries.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918/19	34,64,100	70,000	2,48,900	37,83,000
1919/20	39,31,000	3,46,400	2,11,100	44,88,500
1920/21	27,86,000	96,200	1,28,500	30,10,700
1921/22*	51,42,000	....	32,000	51,74,000
Total ..	1,53,23,100	5,12,600	6,20,500	1,64,56,200
	Expenditure			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918/19	30,11,600	12,68,900	2,61,200	45,41,700
1919/20	34,68,600	3,63,300	96,800	39,28,700
1920/21	38,80,700	9,60,100	25,700	48,66,500
1921/22*	39,71,000	18,71,000	30,000	58,72,000
Total ..	1,43,31,900	44,63,300	4,13,700	1,92,08,900

* (Forecast).

The forecast of receipts for 1921-22 under head "Ordinary" includes about Rs. 5 lakhs for arrears of land revenue and 6 lakhs for sale of

the accumulations of shellac. If these are deducted from the total receipts the normal receipts amount to Rs. 35,00,000 in round numbers in place of 40 lakhs which is the normal revenue or a falling off of Rs. 5,00,000 per year for four years as a result of unfavourable agricultural seasons.

The extraordinary receipts are largely due to refunds of unpaid salaries and deposit accounts of departmental officers.

Extraordinary expenditure. The details of extraordinary expenditure are :—

	Rs.
Marriage of His Highness the Maharaja	6,65,600
Marriage of Maharajkumari Dadu Sahiba	10,57,000
Survey and Settlement	4,50,400
Famine	11,84,900
Grain compensation allowance	3,47,900
Public Works Department arrears	2,89,400
Gratuity to Army	1,19,400
Census	48,700
Provision for festivities on His Highness' investiture with ruling powers	2,00,000
Refund of deposits	1,00,000
Total ..	44,63,300

Besides the above expenditure the following disbursements which were of an extraordinary nature have been charged to ordinary budget heads :—

	Rs.
Contributions to various objects, such as Hospital- ship Loyalty, Kurukshetra Tank Restoration Fund, etc.	1,75,700
Arrear payments of several departments	64,800
Temporary departments	9,400
Refund of asami money to sawars in the Cavalry brought under reduction	48,200
Dadu Sahiba's illness	7,000
His Highness's visit to Delhi, and visit of distinguished guests to Rewa	54,200
Refund of Revenue	23,900
Miscellaneous	3,100
Total ..	3,86,300

Thus the total extraordinary disbursements have amounted to Rs. 48,49,600 which represent 25·2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

The deposit account on the 1st October 1918 and 1st March 1922 stood as follows :—

—				Court of Wards deposits.	Other deposits.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st October 1918	..	..	..	4,32,800	7,59,400	11,92,200
1st March 1922	..	..	..	6,23,200	7,54,200	13,77,400

The following amount is, however, due to the State on account of advances and loans besides the arrears of land revenue which are about 20 lakhs :—

—				Takavi.	Loans.	Other advances.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st October 1918	..	..	..	..	3,44,400	4,15,700	7,60,100
1st March 1922	..	..	..	2,46,100	3,46,600	6,54,900	12,47,600

The difference in the 1918 and 1922 figures is due to the takavi distributed in the two famines and to all the unadjusted accounts now brought on to this head, which were formerly wrongly charged to final heads.

Every effort has been made during the minority to regularise the system of preparing budgets of receipts and expenditure. Budget forms have been devised which are supplied to the Members of the Council and all heads of departments in time for submission by them to the Finance office with their proposals at least two months before the close of the financial year. They are then scrutinised in the Finance Department and a general forecast of receipts and expenditure prepared by the Finance office is submitted to the Council and the Regent. After the Regent's approval detailed budgets in conformity with the allotments in the forecast are sent by the Members to the Council for formal sanction.

Some of the budget heads were formerly overlapping and misleading and expenditure in one department was sometimes debited to several heads. Budget heads were revised by the Finance Member in 1919 and his

proposals were sanctioned by the Council and the Regent. All the budget heads are now self-contained and do not present any difficulty in finding the total receipts from or expenditure on any particular department.

There was no system of re-appropriation in the budget,—all receipts and expenditure being treated as State receipts

Reappropriation. and State expenditure—and as long as H. H. the Maharaja's sanction to incur a certain expenditure was forthcoming there was no hitch in carrying it out. The debit did not present any difficulty and if no head was assigned, the all accommodating heads of Miscellaneous, Extraordinary or Reserve were freely made use of.

In order to control the expenditure it was ordered at the outset that no expenditure not provided for in the budget was to be incurred or recommended without previously obtaining the opinion in writing of the Finance Member. The powers of re-appropriation of the various Members were laid down and defined and a reappropriation statement was devised which is now filled up and submitted with each proposal for sanction. The Regent also passed detailed rules on the subject.

To authorise payments by the Treasury it was ordered that cheques **Cheques and pay orders.** and pay orders should not only bear the signature of the Accountant as heretofore, but should also be countersigned by the member in charge of the department.

Under old rules all State employees drawing a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem or below were not entitled to any pension **Pensions.** while those drawing over Rs. 10 to whom the privilege was extended, were made to contribute 5 per cent. on the pay drawn by them, as Pension Contribution to the State.

As a rule, on account of low salaries and the amount of full pension being but one-third of the salary, retirement from service was uncommon, everybody trying to stick to his post until he died or was totally incapacitated for work. This seriously told on efficiency and is mainly responsible for the arrears of work in each department.

The Council, with the sanction of the Regent, removed the disability under which persons drawing Rs. 10 or less were. They are now entitled to pension in the same way as the other servants of the State. The payment of pension contribution, which was not at all popular with the class affected thereby and actually worked hardship in the case of persons, not a few, who died in harness, was discontinued.

The consequent exodus of a large number of superannuated persons from all departments of the State and the retirement of several persons from

the Army owing to the reduction in strength have increased the expenditure on pensions, the amount estimated being Rs. 55,500 in 1921-22 as against Rs. 19,000 in 1918-19.

All local civil pensioners outside Rewa town used to be paid by the Accountant and military pensioners by the Fouj Baxi by means of transfer receipts. This entailed much work and caused much delay in all the offices concerned. The system has, therefore, been reformed by the introduction of permanent pension pay orders, which are supplied both to the pensioners and the Tehsildars in charge of the Sub-treasuries at which the pensioner wants to receive his pension, so that payments are now made direct by them as in British India.

3. *Treasuries.*

The firm of Messrs. Ganesh Das Krishnaji of Indore have been State **Arrangement with a Firm.** Treasurers for years with two Sudder Treasuries at Rewa and Sutna and ten Sub-Treasuries, one at each of the Tehsil headquarters. The Sudder Treasuries at Rewa and Sutna are under the direct control of the Finance Member while the Tehsildars are Sub-Treasury Officers. The Treasurers and Sub-Treasurers are all servants of the firm and the State is not at all concerned with their appointment or dismissal. The Treasurer at Rewa is the Head Agent. The firm is paid Rs. 7,700 annually and is solely responsible for the security of money and for the correct accounting of all receipts and disbursements. Each Treasury is provided with a Guard paid by the State.

This system is working very satisfactorily and is not only very cheap, considering the immense risk of handling 40 to 50 lakhs a year, but also prevents every possibility of any large defalcation by any State servant. It is advisable to continue the arrangement as long as the firm is willing to serve.

Previously the heads of all the departments used to keep whole or part of the money drawn by them from Treasury as advances under sanction in the same Treasury to their own credit as a deposit and drew cheques as required. This has been put a stop to. Under the present procedure all cheques are drawn by the Accounts Office on audited Vouchers in the name of payees and signed by one of the Council Members and the Treasurers have orders not to make payments to any one unless a cheque or a Transfer receipt is produced. The payment of salaries, guzara and pensions is however an exception to this rigid rule. In these cases only money can be drawn by all disbursing officers on their personal responsibility without a cheque. This latitude is allowed to secure punctual payment to State servants and pensioners.

Payments to outside suppliers were formerly generally made by means of Government Currency notes or by Postal Money Orders. This practice, besides being unsafe and expensive, was found to be inconvenient. An arrangement was therefore made in 1919 to place to the credit of the Regent and the Finance Member recoveries on account of the sale of coal and shellac in the Banks of Bombay and Bengal respectively. All outside payments, which have been very heavy on account of the weddings in the Ruling family, are now made by means of Bank cheques with the result that the control of payments is simplified and the work is done methodically and with despatch.

At the beginning of the Regency Administration a balance of about 12 lakhs of rupees was lying in the Allahabad branch of the Bank of Bengal, most of it being in current account without interest. With a view to increase the State revenue and, if possible, to form a nucleus for a Reserve Fund, rupees ten lakhs were invested in 6 per cent. Government Bonds of 1930. The benefits contemplated, however, could not be secured,—the total interest earned amounting only to Rs. 43,000, as unluckily the famine of 1920 made its grim appearance and the Bonds had to be sold to meet the famine and current demands.

Besides Rs. 8,15,600 in the State Treasuries on the 15th August 1922 the deposits with the various Banks are as below :—

					Rs.
1.	Imperial Bank of India,	Bombay	..	..	4,05,000
2.	„ „ „	Calcutta	..	..	1,46,000
3.	„ „ „	Allahabad	..	..	69,700
Total					6,20,700

The State also holds securities of various descriptions of the face value of Rs. 1,60,562.

4. *The Accounts Department.*

Mr. Rajkumar Chakraburty, an old servant of the State, was State

Accountant at the commencement of the minority.

System of accounts. He was in very poor health and died in May 1921.

He was succeeded by Mr. Shanker Bulwant Kelkar whose services were obtained as Deputy Accountant from the Central Provinces Government in July 1920. He has since continued as Accountant in the State.

The working of the Accounts Department was lacking both in method and system. Monthly accounts were never submitted in spite of his late Highness' repeated orders to do so and annual accounts, which were rendered

to the Durbar, after a delay of more than a year, only showed moneys drawn by the several departments and not the actual expenditure. Cash balance statements, submitted irregularly, only showed balances in the several Treasuries, while big sums of money, amounting to thousands of rupees lying in the departmental chests, were altogether left out of the balance account. Separate advances were made for each fresh demand and amounts were at once debited to final expenditure, thus affording latitude to departmental officers to submit their accounts whenever they pleased. This resulted in chaos and accounts amounting to not less than 20 lakhs of rupees were reported by the Accountant to be outstanding against departmental officers.

The task thus set to the Finance Department to improve conditions was far from easy. His Highness the Regent was anxious for the department to be reorganized and the system placed on a sounder footing. But the calculated obstruction on the part of those who were afraid of a check being placed on their activities in playing as they liked with unaccounted State money and the conservatism and ignorance on the part of others regarding any innovation, culminated in a strong opposition led by the late Accountant himself who naturally resented criticism of a department of which he had been the head for several years.

By dint of patience and perseverance, however, the opposition was at last overcome and the desired change introduced. The department was overhauled and reorganised and new forms of accounts, based on the British India Public Works Accounts forms, modified to suit local requirements, have been introduced in all the departments of the State. Cheques are issued in payees' names and the submission of monthly accounts under the system for the year 1920-21 for the whole State, have been submitted to the Council and those for 1921-22 are well in hand. The chief advantages of the new system are that the accounts show at a glance :—

(1) The receipts and expenditure in each Department at the end of any given month as compared with the budget provision ;

(2) the cash balance in the several Treasuries as also with disbursing officers ;

(3) the amount due to the State by others ; and

(4) the amount due to others by the State ; and these are after all the essentials of correct accounting.

Under the new system each officer knows his own annual transactions completely upto any given date and the Account Office has only to audit and abstract the several accounts, and prepare a consolidated account for the whole State. Though much has been achieved, much more capable of achievement still remains to be done for want of competent hands and time

For instance, accounts of all the unrecovered demands of the several departments should be so prepared that information about them might be available at any time. This is but one of several similar items that require attention. It is hoped the next administration will not lose sight of these much needed improvements and will lend its unstinted support to the Accounts Department, as without it the old disorder is sure to prevail.

Establishment.—This consisted of one Accountant, two Assistants, and 116 Clerks with salaries ranging from Rs. 5—25 p.m. The Accountant, as stated elsewhere, was past all hard work, and, out of his two assistants, one was superannuated, while the other was almost always absent on some special duty. Many of the clerks too were superannuated.

The whole of the establishment has now been overhauled, old and incompetent hands have been pensioned off and replaced by new and competent men with better salaries. The staff has been strengthened and work divided into sections in order to ensure method, efficiency and despatch.

The Accounts Department at present consists of one Accountant, one Deputy Accountant, four Assistant Accountants, eight Superintendents (of whom four must know English) with eight Assistants and a quota of 110 clerks with a minimum pay of Rs. 12 and a maximum pay of Rs. 40 p.m. Almost all the hands are local people and mostly selected from the ranks according to their qualifications. The scale of pay is by no means adequate but it is some incentive to good work for at least a few years more.

Constitution of the Office. Under the old arrangements the Accounts Office in addition to audit and compilation work, held charge of the State Records, the Khewat or Land Records Department and the Rasumat (or ceremonial functions and their procedure). These miscellaneous duties kept the Accountant and his staff busy to the detriment of their own legitimate work. The Rasumat has since been transferred to the Khasgi Department; Khewat will automatically go to the Land Record Department, which will have to be created when the Survey and Settlement operations are complete. As regards the Record Office, it is but fit that it should be separated from the Accounts Office and made an independent charge or Department. This will be rendered easier when the old records have been sorted and unnecessary papers weeded out and destroyed, which work has been taken in hand during the year.

At first it was reported that accounts, dating from 1896 and amounting to 14 lakhs, were outstanding against various departments. The amount subsequently rose to

Old Accounts.

20 lakhs. A section, consisting of an Accountant and 9 clerks, has been sanctioned by the Council for the preparation and audit of all these accounts, and it is hoped that all the old accounts will be cleared by the end of March 1923, for which period provision has been made in the next budget. Besides the above outstandings, the "Old Accounts Section" had to deal with accounts amounting to Rs. 8,87,000, mostly relating to departmental transactions of the army and other departments.

Accounts of about 26 lakhs of rupees have been settled—the total amount in cash recovered being Rs. 2,61,000 or 13·5 p.c. of the outstandings.

The total cost of establishment and contingencies has so far been Rs. 5,486 only.

It is necessary to observe in connection with this that, unless all officers take a personal interest in the matter and co-operate with the Accounts Office, the task is a hopeless one. So far the attitude of most of the officers has been far from encouraging and there are instances in which calls of the Accounts Office, as also those of the Finance Office, have not been attended to for months together.

The accounts of the Commissariat Department, which was started on a commercial basis in 1903 with a large capital and closed in 1919 by orders of His Highness the Regent, are in a hopeless muddle. The Council and the Regent have decided that every endeavour should be made to compile these accounts. The work is a regular cleansing of an Augean Stable. The absence of all proper materials for making up the accounts added to the fact that items of receipts and disbursements are entered on detached scraps of paper, without year or date, in a manner which the persons making the entries—several of whom are now dead or have severed their connection with the State can alone decipher, augments the enormousness of the task. A separate section under a Military Accountant, assisted by a dozen clerks, has been created under the State Accountant for the preparation of these accounts, which comprise cash and stock accounts for nearly 15 years. The work is well in hand but will take another two years to be completed.

Every disposed-of paper in the State is generally sent to the Mohafizkhana or the Central Record Office at Rewa. The accumulations in the record rooms have now assumed such gigantic dimensions that a large portion nearly 270 ft. in length of the Kutchery buildings, and nearly half of the large house called the Deewan's house, are full to overflowing and yet bags of papers of all sorts are lying in a chaotic condition and the Records

Office has to close its doors against admission of any new records. The necessity for the establishment of an office for sorting these records therefore became imperative. This establishment, which was started in 1921, consists of an experienced Record-keeper and 17 clerks, the annual expenditure on account of salaries, etc., amounting to Rs. 5,976 nearly. It is difficult to say how long this will take and provision has therefore been made for the staff in the next budget for the whole year. A set of rules has been framed for the general guidance of the eliminating staff and it has further been ruled that a list of papers proposed to be destroyed should in the first instance be sent to the heads of offices concerned for their personal scrutiny and opinion so that no useful paper may be lost. So far 90,000 files have been examined and sorted.

The building in which this large office, consisting of about 150 men including menials, was originally accommodated was an old one enclosed by walls all round. It was ill-lighted and ill-ventilated and the congestion can better be imagined than described. Besides improvements and additions made to it, two new blocks 40' × 20' each and two centre rooms 16' × 20' each for the Accountant and his Deputy have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,500. This has removed the congestion considerably and it is hoped there will be ample accommodation when the additional temporary sections mentioned above cease to exist.

The actual recurring expenditure on the Accounts office in 1918-19 was Rs. 29,100 against Rs. 30,256 in 1919-20 and Rs. 48,217 in 1920-21. The provision for 1921-22 amounted to Rs. 65,600 as detailed below :—

							Rs.
Accounts Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Old Accounts Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,600
Commissariat Accounts Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Sorting Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
							<hr/>
							65,600

The present expenditure on this, one of the most important branches of the administration, will be gradually reduced when the Central Audit Staff as also the Accounts Staff of the Departmental Offices is trained and accustomed to the new system, when the extra work of Khewat is transferred, the old General and Commissariat Accounts are made up and the work of sorting old records is finished;

In reorganising the Account Department and devising new forms Mr. Raghunath Bhimaji Phatak, Personal Assistant to the President and Finance Member, and retired Accountant of the United Provinces Public Works, did most valuable work and deserves special commendation. The patient hard work of the present Accountant, Mr. Shanker Bulwant Kelkar, is also worthy of note, as without his co-operation and labours no success was possible.

CHAPTER IV.

Land Revenue Administration.

1. *Establishment strengthened : Scale of salaries revised.*

Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., has held charge of the Revenue Department throughout the period under review. The Government of India was pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to him on the 3rd June 1922.

Establishment past and present.

The Department before the Regency was under a Revenue Commissioner who in his work was assisted by two Assistant Commissioners one of whom was for the northern division with head quarters at Rewa and the other for the southern division with head quarters at Ramnagar. The Revenue Commissioner was practically in administrative charge of all the departments in the State except the Rewa State Collieries and the forest department which were directly under the Durbar. There were 10 Tahsils managed by Tahsildars, who were assisted by 13 Naib Tahsildars. The Tahsildars besides being Revenue Officers were also Magistrates of the 2nd class, the Naib Tahsildars were Magistrates of the 3rd class and both the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars were invested with civil powers. The Assistant Commissioners had merely Revenue duties to discharge. In the past the Tahsil staff was very ill-paid, and little touring was done by the Revenue Commissioner or his assistants. The Tahsildars also rarely moved about, as many of them were old.

The Revenue Officers having been entrusted with magisterial, civil and other miscellaneous duties were heavily overworked and the necessity for reorganising the Department and relieving the Tahsildars of their magisterial and civil duties became pressing. A scheme for the separation of the Departments was submitted to the Council and sanctioned.

Separation of Judicial and Executive duties.

Improved Scale of Salaries.

The strength of the District Revenue Department in 1919 and in 1922 as also expenditure is given below :—

	STRENGTH.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1919.	1922.	1919.	1922.
Revenue Commissioner	1	1	Rs. 6,888	Rs. 10,200
Clerks .. .. .	..	15		7,308
Menial Establishment .. .. .	..	11		1,044
Assistant Commissioners	2	2	5,900	6,600
Clerks of do.	10	12	1,473	4,080
Menial Establishment	12	20	687	1,824
TAHSILS.				
Tahsildars	10	10	8,340	16,500
Naib Tahsildars	13	8	5,670	6,480
Clerks	148	108	17,448	23,400
Menial Establishment	457	293	22,608	25,116
Total ..	553	480	69,014	1,02,552

The old salary of the Tahsil peon was Rs. 5 per mensem, that of clerks varied from Rs. 7 to 20, Naib Tahsildars from Rs. 30 to 37-8 and Tahsildars Rs. 60 to 75 each of whom had on an average about 1,300 square miles to look after. No travelling allowance was given to them. This has now been provided and the scale fixed. The salaries of Tahsildars now sanctioned are as under :—

	Number.	Monthly salary.
		Rs.
1st grade Tahsildar	1	175
2nd grade Tahsildar	3	150
3rd grade Tahsildar	6	125
1st grade Naib Tahsildar	2	80
2nd grade „ „	2	70
3rd grade „ „	4	60

The salaries of clerks have been raised and graded and the minimum which a clerk will now get is Rs. 15 per mensem and as vacancies in grades occur, he will rise to Rs. 35 per mensem and in some cases to Rs. 40.

The menial establishment has been reduced from 469 to 325 but its prospects have been improved. It has been practically decided that the salaries of peons should be Rs. 7 per month and they will also be entitled to travelling allowance.

The scheme was sanctioned only in March last and there has as yet been insufficient time in which to bring it into full force. But if the policy which has been formulated is followed, the Revenue service will be normally efficient and much useful work will be done in course of time.

Revenue Forms are to be introduced. Case work as per scheme is to be systematically done and it will require great exertion on the part of the chief revenue authority to push the work on.

Owing to famine and scarcity little attention could be paid to the recovery of old arrears. It transpires that they amount to Rs. 22,37,000 and are mostly due from cultivators, Thekadars and others, none of whom got any remission even for famine in the past. These arrears have to be scrutinised, so much as can be realised collected and the rest written off. Mr. Shibban Lal, who has lately been appointed as Assistant Commissioner, has worked as Deputy Collector in the U. P. and may be entrusted with the work which, though it will take about two years to finish, will pave the way for the new settlement.

The Land Revenue arrears realised in the past four years are as under :—

								Rs.	a.	p.
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,705	6	0
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,87,988	13	0
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,102	10	0
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,55,331	14	0
								<hr/>		
								8,26,128	11	0

During the past 4 years the Council wrote off irrecoverable debts amounting to Rs. 5,521-15-6 as follows :—

								Rs.	a.	p.
1919	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858	0	1
1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,095	7	10
1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,860	14	7
1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,707	9	0
								<hr/>		
Total ..								5,521	15	6

2. Undesirable Systems.

The theka system, which is the most undesirable of systems for any Indian State, has been prevalent here with all its attendant evils. The ryots have been at the mercy of the Thekadar, who as usual tries to evade the passing of receipts for the dues he takes from them and constantly endeavours to secure as much land as he can and extinguish the cultivator's right. The system is rightly held to be one of the causes of poor cultivation. It is complained that the pernicious practice of not giving receipts helps the Thekadar in realising jama from the ryots even in bad years, a state of affairs ruinous both to the State and the cultivator.

Pending the consideration of the question of the discontinuance of the Thekadari system, in connection with the new settlement that has been going on, it has been ordered by His Highness the Maharaja Regent, that no long term thekas should be given. This order has had a salutary effect on the Thekaders who had begun to look upon the theka villages as their Zamindari property. The abolition of the theka system and the introduction of the Pateli or Muccaddami system, by which both the State and the subjects will benefit materially, is under contemplation.

During the period under review the State Land Revenue Demand inclusive of cesses, etc., has been as under and the actual collections are shown against each demand.

Year.						Demand inclusive of cess.	Actual realisation.
						Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1918-19	..	..	..	..	..	17,92,944 5	12,82,044 2
1919-20	..	..	..	..	..	17,89,508 15	14,96,041 14
1920-21	..	..	..	..	..	18,83,443 2	6,10,222 13
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	18,23,990 2	13,86,055 14
(up to the end of August.)							

Because the first year was a famine year, the second was spoilt by excess of rainfall and the third was a famine year again, there has been no stringency in collections. The year 1921-22 being a good year, attempt is being made to realise only one-fourth of the last year's land revenue in addition to the full jama for the current year.

3. Scale of Famine Remissions.

During the famine, remissions on the following scales were granted in the various Tahsils owing to the bad conditions and this measure has had an excellent effect :

Names of Tahsils.

Huzur Tahsil	Loss not amounting to 6 annas no relief.
Mauganj	Loss amounting to 6 annas but not more than 8, 4 annas relief.
Tēonthar Sirmoor ..	Loss amounting to 8 annas but not more than 10, 6 annas relief.
Raghurajnagar Bandhogarh.	Loss amounting to 10 annas but not more than 12, 8 annas relief.
Sohagpur Beohari ..	Loss amounting to 12, 10 annas relief. Loss exceeding 12, 16 annas relief.
Gopad Banas	At the above rates except in Kanapura and Pathraula Halkas where relief at 12 annas in the rupee was given.
Deosar	12 annas in the rupee, relief.

Bandhs are field embankments, constructed either by the State or private individuals, with the permission of the revenue authorities, for the general improvement of the

Bandhs.

fields. Only 55 per cent. of the assessment is realised from private individuals when they are permitted to construct them, while 45 per cent. is left over as a profit on the capital invested. Owners are also entitled to mortgage, sell or give away this right. In the last two famines the Revenue Member had 641 applications to deal with. 272 bandhs were constructed and the huq of 45 per cent. was allowed. There is no regular register kept in the Tehsil to show how many of the existing Bandhs in the State are State property and how many belong to the ryots. An attempt is therefore being made to compile a register of State bandhs and the Settlement Department has been asked to prepare a complete list of State bandhs side by side with the preparation of other village records.

As most of the State bandhs cannot be repaired owing to want of a qualified agency and regular supervision, the Revenue Member thinks that as far as possible they should be sold. The present system of giving some remission to the cultivators to keep them in repair does no good and every year the jama falls into arrears.

Owing to the uneven assessment throughout the State the task of revenue collection is difficult. They have not been full in any year and a portion is often credited to old arrears while the current land revenue is shown as unrealised in its place. Moreover a considerable amount always remains due from the big Thekadars and officials, who were

Uneven assessment and difficulties in collection.

also allowed to take Thekas. The statement given below will show the big amount for which attachment orders were given :—

Year					No. of orders.	Amount.		
						Rs.	a.	p.
1919	..	..	..	..	18	5,634	10	6
1920	..	..	..	..	262	94,925	13	0
1921	..	..	..	..	172	82,888	1	0
1922	..	..	..	..	164	43,930	4	0

Many of the officers and persons of importance owe large amounts to the State and their cases are to be investigated. Happily His Highness the Regent has ruled that State officers should not have thekas and this will have a very salutary effect.

Besides the Thekadari system there are other causes of poor cultivation in the State, which are worth mentioning. Here **Other causes of bad cultivation.** Brahmins and Kshatrias (Thakurs) do not touch the plough as that would lead to their expulsion from caste. They therefore generally employ harwahas (ploughmen) who are practically slaves and who can be purchased, mortgaged or sold like chattels. The families of harwahas also are treated similarly. The harwahas, being mostly Gonds, Baigas, and other aboriginal tribes, are not good cultivators and being very conservative cannot even be made to learn the art of good cultivation. Very often the higher castes, who have false ideas of their social status, neglect proper supervision. During these four years strong efforts have been made to enforce the orders regarding the discontinuance of the harwaha system issued in the time of Sir D. Robertson years ago. Cultivation is bound to improve when once this pernicious system of slavery has been finally eradicated.

The heavy indebtedness of the people and their apathy in regard to the use of manure largely contribute to the indifferent cultivation.

It would be interesting to the Settlement Department to obtain a rough idea of the debts and the usurious rate of interest charged on loans. That will show how much margin is left to cultivators and how land revenue can be fixed.

Constant efforts have been made to stop the tyrannical system. His **Begar.** late Highness was much opposed to begar and every care had been taken to punish officials whenever it was found that the ryots were unduly harassed.

4. *Treatment of diseases of cattle.*

The veterinary department was organised in 1920-21 to help the **Veterinary.** cultivators in saving their cattle. It is under the control of Mr. Maitra, Veterinary Surgeon, who is as-

sisted in his work by Ali Sher Khan, G.B.V.C., the latter having been trained by the Darbar at the Bombay Veterinary College. There are besides him four Shalotries. During the year cases of anthrax and other diseases among cattle were treated. The department is gradually becoming popular. The cost of the department has been Rs. 3,076.

5. *Survey and Settlement.*

The history of this department dates back to the year, 1890, when Pandit

Early history.

Mukand Rao Shrikhande was appointed Survey and Settlement Officer under the supervision of Colonel Robertson. A rough survey of the northern district was carried out and settlement announced for ten years. This ended some time in 1903 and the late Maharaja ordered a revision of the old survey and settlement in the north. This work was done by various officers who had no survey or settlement training. If the work going on in the north was thus unmethodical, that in the south was almost hopeless. There had never been any survey in that tract and the settlement as carried out there meant nothing else than the leasing out of villages on enhanced rents to the highest bidders. It seems it was his late Highness' idea to survey systematically the southern portion of the State as soon as he had funds in hand.

In June 1919 His Highness the Maharaja-Regent called on the Revenue Member to submit a note on the work going on and to suggest measures for improvement. He accordingly submitted his views to His Highness on the 11th June 1919 describing in detail the actual state of affairs. He brought it to His Highness' notice that the survey was very rough and the boundaries had not been regularly traversed, whereas in some places the same land was measured in two different villages and some fields were omitted altogether. With such a survey the work of the preparation of records or soil classification was in his opinion worthless. It was mostly in the hands of persons who did not know the very rudiments of survey and settlement and the expenditure of Rs. 2,70,000 incurred was, he thought, a mere waste of money.

His Highness the Regent referred his Note to the Council for consideration, and in order to let them have the benefit of the mature advice of those with authority to speak, asked Mr. P. B. Warburton, B.A., I.C.S., Political Agent in Baghelkhand, to assist in the deliberations. A meeting of the Council was held on the 9th October 1919 under the chairmanship of the Political Agent, in which the majority of the Council, with the exception of the then Vice-President (Rai Bahadur Pandit Brijmohan Nath Zutshi) and the Revenue Member came to the conclusion after admitting the defects pointed out by the Revenue Member and the Political

Agent that regular survey and settlement operations were under the existing circumstances not necessary. His Highness the young Maharaja attended this meeting with his Guardian to watch the discussion.

Subsequently the matter was again discussed by the Council in a meeting presided over by His Highness the Regent and after a full discussion the President (Maharao Raja Ram Singh Rao Bahadur), the Home Member (Rai Bahadur Pandit Janki Prasad), the Judicial Member (Sardar Hardarshan Singh), and the two Advisory Members were unable to change the opinion they had arrived at in the previous meeting.

His Highness the Regent considered all the questions and in a comprehensive order ruled that the view taken by the majority was wrong and that regular survey and settlement operations should be introduced in all Kothar, Paipakhar, Court of Wards, Punyarth and Dewarth villages and also in those from which any dues are taken by the State excepting such villages as were held by the major Illaquedars.

Regular Survey and Settlement commenced.

In passing the order His Highness observed that he thought that he was not adopting any new policy, for the work had been going on since the late Chief's time and he intended only to regularise it under qualified officers to suit the altered state of things.

His Highness the Regent was further of opinion that the Regency Administration could not forget that they had to hand over the State to His Highness the young Maharaja in a more advanced condition and fit to keep pace with other rapidly advancing States.

The survey operations were accordingly commenced in October 1920 in the Tehsils of Mauganj in the north and Deosar in the south under the direct supervision of Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, the Revenue Member, who had received regular training in survey work in the United Provinces. He has been assisted in field work by Pandit Atmaram V. Deshpande and Pandit Vithal Rao Dolas, who are retired Land Records Officers of the Central Provinces and have had invaluable experience of the work in Indore and Dhar under Mr. H. J. Hoare, I.C.S., some time Settlement Commissioner, Indore State, and in Sirohi and Tonk under Mr. Keane, I.C.S., and in Gwalior.

Locally, the Tahsildar Mr. N. K. Dube, M.A., has been trained in survey along with the two younger brothers of the Thakur of Naigarhi and others.

Soon after the commencement of the operations in 1920 the whole State was affected by an extensive famine and in consequence the progress was slow. During the first year 387 square miles of Deosar and 345 square miles of Mauganj were surveyed, but during the year 1921-22 the area surveyed in the south was 1,700 square miles and in the north 720 square miles.

Besides this 350 villages (approximate area 700 square miles) in the south and 500 villages (approximate area 500 square miles) in the north have been traversed and will be taken up for Cadastral survey in the camping season of 1922-23.

The total expenditure up to September 1922 on the work was Rs 1,89,000. Considering the small rice plots in the north and other circumstances, and the jungly nature of the tract in the south the work has been very well done. It is hoped that the total budget estimates will not be exceeded in spite of the cost of articles required such as tracing cloth, pencils, papers and instruments.

The following is the budget and expenditure :—

Budget	Expenditure in 1920-1921.	Expenditure 1921-22. ending August.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6,10,000.. 	1,11,281 3 1	1,66,241 5 3

The maps are being prepared on the 16" 1 mile scale and the acre standard, which is equal to about two Rewa bighas, is being adopted.

Boundary disputes between the State and the Illaquedars and Pawaidars are likely to arise, though luckily there are very few with the outside States and British Districts owing to the compactness of the State.

6. *Land Records Department.*

There were 216 ill-paid Patwaris under 13 Kanungoes in the north and 3 Patwaris in the south in the Gopad Bana_g Tehsil. In the south there were 5 Amins to assist the Tahsildars in deciding the boundary cases. a

Most of the Patwaris were untrained and the Kanungoes and the Amins knew nothing except arbitrarily settling the disputes referred to them. Many of the Patwaris are illiterate and do not know even simple arithmetic.

Both the Patwaris and Kanungoes were employed on mere clerical work and knew nothing of field duties and their tours consisted in assisting in the realization of land revenue. They could hardly be of any use in Survey and Settlement and the State has thus lost a cheap agency in survey.

During the stress of famine little could be done to improve this state of things. But in the year 1921 the whole budget was revised and now the minimum pay of a Patwari has been raised to Rs. 10 per mensem and that of the Kanungoes according to grades which vary from Rs. 20

to Rs. 40 with a horse allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 and a survey allowance in the case of Patwaris and Kanungoes who are detailed on settlement or survey duties.

Most of the Kanungoes have been trained in survey and some are being sent for training in Settlement.

The State now has before it the problem of securing a trained Patwari agency both in the north and the south,—a very difficult problem in the case of the latter, as in that tract one can hardly find for miles a man who can read or write.

This year (1921-22) Pandits Vithal Rao and Atmaram tried to train Patwaris with very poor results as far as the existing staff is concerned. Very few persons in the State seem willing to join the survey classes and undergo the hardships of a Kanungo's or Patwari's life. But it is hoped this state of things will improve gradually.

Eleven boundary disputes existed between this State and the Banda district of the United Provinces which were settled by the Revenue Member with the help of Messrs. J. L. Sathe, I.C.S., and P. M. Kharaghat, I.C.S. The Durbar conveyed their thanks to both these officers for the amicable way in which they co-operated in deciding these long pending disputes.

There are practically no important disputes now left except one with Kodia. This will be taken up when the survey work commences in the area where the land in dispute is situated.

Statistics of cultivated area, crops, etc., were not accurately compiled in the State and the forecasts of cotton and wheat prepared mere guess work.

It therefore only remains to mention that the principal crops of the State are rice, wheat, jundari (jowar), makki, kodon and barley. Very little cotton is grown in the State. Opium used to be sown in Teonthar, but it has now been stopped.

7. Progress of Settlement work under Mr. H. Bomford.

The Settlement Department is under the direct control of Mr. H. Bomford, I.C.S., whose services have been lent to the State by the U. P. Government. He joined his appointment as Settlement Commissioner of the State on the 1st October 1921.

During the field season of 1921-22 he inspected the Mauganj charge and his assistant Thakur Dule Singh, whom he trained, inspected the Deosar charge.

The services of Mr. Nand Kishore Dube, M.A., Tahsildar of Sutna, were placed at the disposal of the Settlement Department.

Mr. Bomford also trained the brothers of the Thakur of Naigarhi in soil-classification and attestation and it is hoped that they will prove useful hands.

The total number of villages inspected both in Deosar and Mauganj was 650 and 246,000 Khasara numbers were dealt with. The area under settlement in 1921-1922 was 700 square miles.

Instructions were issued to A. S. O.'s and A. R. O.'s regarding soil-classing and attestation.

The leases, it is expected, will be distributed by November next in the area settled and a fair rise in land revenue is anticipated. It is estimated that the increase in Mauganj will be about 20 to 25 per cent. and that in Deosar between 50 and 60 per cent.

Mr. Bomford has proposed to do away with the Thekadari system and to introduce the Mukaddami system. This will be a step in the right direction in the revenue policy of the State, for the evils of the Thekadari or the farming-out system are well-known. It is this system which stops the legitimate expansion of cultivation in that the Thekadar acquires all the land he can as his 'Sir' and the bona fide tenants are reduced to poverty.

Amongst other things the Settlement Commissioner has under consideration :—

- (1) The best way in which to encourage bona fide cultivators.
- (2) Encouragement in the construction of Bandh.
- (3) Discontinuance of the compulsory removal of hamlets which is commonly known as "Kher uslana."
- (4) The position of the tenants in regard to forest matters.

During the year 1921-22 the Settlement Budget was for Rs. 1,28,000 and there need be no anxiety that the money spent on this useful work is likely to be wasted. The great object of every settlement is equitable distribution of rent and fair increase or decrease where necessary and this great principle is being carefully adhered to in the interests of the State and the cultivators.

Events, it is hoped, will justify the step taken by His Highness the Maharaja Regent in introducing a regular survey and settlement.

8. *Forest Department.*

Rewa is well known for its forests and during the minority of His Late Highness every attempt was made to preserve and if possible to exploit them systematically. Mr. **Successive Forest Superintendents.** Makee of the Central Provinces Forest service was appointed Superintendent of Forests in 1880 and remained in this State for

over six years during which time he inspected the Forest areas of the State and did much to improve them. On his reversion to his Province in 1886 the Department remained in the hands of various persons successively until 1890, when Sir Donald Robertson wrote an important memo. on the administration of the Forests as he found entire lack of supervision in the more remote parts of the State and serious discontent existing in consequence of the oppression of the Forest subordinates and of the contractors in the collecting of the minor products. He did much to remedy these evils. In 1900-01 Mr. Blunt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces, was lent for six months to this State. Later Mr. R. M. Williamson, Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Central Provinces, was appointed on two different occasions, in 1905-06 and again from 1907 to 1910.

The present Superintendent Babu Ganga Prasad has been in office since July 1910 and is now too old to do any useful work. The suggestions made by Mr. Williamson in his two invaluable reports have never been acted on and it is very difficult to say what work has been done by the present Superintendent during the time he has held his office.

It has been the constant desire of His Highness the Maharaja Regent to secure the services of an officer of the Imperial Forest Department to organise and run the department on modern lines. The Government of India were moved to let the Durbar have an experienced officer, but none of the Provinces could spare any. It was hoped that Mr. Williamson, who had retired from Government service, would consent to serve the State again but he declined the offer. Not much therefore could be done to organise the department.

The department was undermanned. When the Council was constituted the strength consisted of 1 Superintendent, 4 Rangers, 11 Inspectors, 1 Daffedar, 147 clerks and 309 menials, and the total cost on account of salaries amounted to Rs. 49,272 per year.

For an area of 8,000 square miles this establishment was quite insufficient. The average charge of a Forest Officer in British India is 400 square miles. In the Indore State, where the Forest Department was organised by the late Mr. Fraser Biscoe the Forest area is 3,000 square miles and the strength there, besides the Conservator of Forests, is 5 Assistant Conservators and 13 Rangers with suitable establishment for an income of Rs. 4,00,000 annually, whereas in Rewa, besides the Superintendent of Forests, there is no officer worth the name. Most of the Rangers are men who were dismissed from elsewhere and are incompetent. Very few of them are trained.

All progress in the Forest Department has thus been stopped. Attempts were made to prevent open waste and to suggest general measures for the

betterment of the Department. Dishonesty has been punished as it came to notice and the ryot's grievances have been remedied as far as possible.

Contracts are now openly given after duly announcing the fact. Hitherto they were leased out every year but there was no complete list of areas leased or to be leased. Many contractors were shown undue leniency.

This year the budget was revised and now it provides for :—

Superintendent of Forests	..	..	..	..	..	1
Divisional Forest Officer	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rangers	..	..	..	..	..	5
Deputy Rangers	..	..	..	..	..	11
Foresters	..	..	..	..	..	5
Surveyors	..	..	..	..	..	2
Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	184
Forest Guards and Chowkidars	..	..	..	..	..	349
Orderlies	..	..	..	..	..	38

The total cost amounts to Rs. 1,30,000 of which Rs. 87,457 are on account of salaries and the rest on account of contingencies.

Income and Expenditure.

The income of the Department has been as under :—

	Rs.
1919-20	2,34,549
1920-21	2,43,702
1921-22	4,34,922 up to end of July.

The expenditure was Rs. 1,91,312 in 1919-20, Rs. 2,29,242 in 1920-21 and Rs. 1,35,748 from October 1921 to July 1922.

It was, perhaps, thought to be economical to let Forest subordinate officials do the Permit Moharrirs' duties and *vice versa*, but this was false economy for, as is often the case there being dual control, the work of both the departments was neglected.

It is hoped that the Superintendent will be able to relieve the Permit Officials of their Forest duties and have whole time men for Forest work, for which provision has been made in the budget.

The principal protected species of the State
Protected Species. Forests are :—

Sagowan (*Tectona grandis*), Cheola (*Butea frundosa*), Sarai (*Shorea robusta*), Parsidh (*Hardwickia binata*), Shisham (*Dalbergia Sisoo* and *Latifolia*), Toon (*Cederela Toona*), Mahua (*Bassia Latifolia*), Mango (*Mangifera Indica*), Tendoo (*Diospyros Tomentosa*), Harrah (*Terminalia Chebula*), Char (*Bhuchanania Latifolia*),

(Sholeichera Trijuga), Bijayhara (Pterocarpus Marsupium), Khambur (Guichia Arborea) and Khair (Acacia Catechu).

The State has a great future before it in the Forest Department and the only way to develop it is to open up roads and communications and to prepare working plans on a concerted system. When this has been done both the major and minor produce of the Forest will bring in a large income.

The stick-lac area must be conserved and developed. It is no use having large areas where supervision cannot be exercised and much of the lac finds its way secretly into the neighbouring districts where the collectors get better prices. If the operations are restricted to selected areas supervision will be closer and a greater yield can be looked for. Moreover the menial agency will not be able to harass the cultivators, who have the Cheola trees standing on their fields, which trees they are prevented from cutting. Every effort has been made to prevent the surreptitious export of lac by appointing special Forest guards.

Besides the stick-lac, the State can develop the area of "bagai" grass, which is used for the manufacture of paper. At present the contract for the export of this grass is with Ramji Das Barjoria of Calcutta, whose period (ten years) expires in September 1924.

Bamboo may also prove a source of income in the making of paper pulp.

Owing to want of competition the contract for the minor produce had to be given to the old contractors, Messrs. Parushottam Das Mathura Das of Bombay for Rs. 60,000 a year for three years ending September 1924 against the sum of Rs. 75,000 for which they held the contract for the five years ending September 1921.

Although there is very little to record in regard to the general protection of forests, still it may be said that fire watchers were appointed and burning and cutting of fire lines was done as far as possible.

The Illaquadars or other Pawais have no rights over the forests, which are absolutely held by the Durbar, though some of the Illaquadars and their ryots are allowed free nistar.

Much demarcation has to be done. The old demarcation has to be revised and this is very necessary now that the regular Survey and Settlement of the State is being carried out.

With a qualified officer at the head of the Department the question of Forest Ranges, buildings and other connected matters can be taken up.

Before the Regency only one candidate was reading in the Ranger's class at Dehra Dun. During these four years nine candidates were sent as under :—

For Provincial Forest service class at Dehra Dun	1	
Returned and employed as D.F.O.	..	.. 1
For Ranger's course at Dehra Dun	..	.. 2
For Ranger's course at Coimbatore	..	.. 4
		One returned and employed as Ranger.
For Vernacular Forest class at Balaghat	..	2

9. *Famine Operations.*

The Council of Regency were very unlucky in that immediately preceding their administration Rewa State was afflicted by the world-spread epidemic of influenza.

Many people were seized by the disease and not a few succumbed to it. The cultivators could not attend to their fields at a time when field operations were most necessary. The rains ceased in September and the land lost all moisture excepting in the bandh area, and became unfit for sowing purposes. Between the death of Maharaja Sir Vankat Raman Singh and the constitution of the Council, there was an interregnum of nearly three months, during which period there was a large exodus of the people to the neighbouring British districts. The Council were thus confronted with famine conditions.

The Revenue Member was appointed Famine Officer on the 10th of February 1919, and he immediately started on tour first in the southern and then in the northern affected areas and submitted his preliminary report to the Council on the 29th February 1919 recommending the gratuitous relief system which he had worked in Indore and which was introduced into that State by the Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Hoare and had worked successfully there in 1908. The Council and His Highness the Maharaja Regent fully approved of the proposals and the work commenced on 1st March 1919. 143 circles were formed under the supervision of the Assistant Commissioner and Pandit Raghunath Rao Gadgil, a retired Subha of the Indore State. The Revenue Member toured in the affected districts to inspect the way in which work was being done.

His Highness the Maharaja Regent accompanied by His Highness the young Maharaja visited Umaria and Sohagpur in April 1919 and was pleased with the attempt that was being made to alleviate distress.

The measures adopted stopped emigration largely and complaints from the British authorities ceased.

The gratuitous relief system may briefly be explained here.

The State is divided into charges of Inspecting Officers who have Circle Officers under them for a group of villages. The groups are so arranged that every circle Officer can visit each of his villages on the 16th day. He prepares a preliminary list and places on it persons irrespective of sex or age needing relief.

In the next tour of the Circle Officer the villagers receiving relief and those needing it appear before him and on examining them he continues relief to those already getting it and admits to his list new persons who need it. One rupee is given to every male and female above the age of 12, and as. 8 to those below 12 and above 3, and those below 3 get as. 4. Not more than half the family is placed on the list. Thus a family of 10 persons can get relief to the extent of 5, but, if there are more children than adults or blind and infirm in the family the whole family is placed on the list according to its needs and receives regular doles in cash every 16th day during the period of distress. In the absence of an organised famine relief programme and in tracts where the aboriginal tribes predominate this system works successfully, in that large relief camps and consequent construction of huts, supply of foodstuffs, medical aid and opening up of kitchens are obviated. The villager is left in his own village and can look after his fields and cattle and do some little extra labour, *e.g.*, cutting wood or collecting fruits, etc., to help to maintain himself and supplement the State aid. When the rains set in the agriculturists and labourers are on the spot to start agricultural operations.

Those who can work are allotted small works such as the cleaning of wells and repairing of roads within the limits of their villages or repairing bandhs, etc.

Under this scheme the State was divided into 26 charges for Inspecting Officers and they had 143 circles under them.

Tahsil.	Inspecting Officers.	Circle Officers.
Huzur Tahsil.	2	8
Manganj	3	11
Raghurajnagar	2	8
Teonthar	2	8
Sirmoor	2	8
Beohari	3	15
Bandhogarh	3	22
Sohagpur	4	25
Gopad Banas	3	24
Deosar	2	14
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 143

So far as can be ascertained this system worked successfully in this State and no less than 64,77,588 units were helped in the first famine at a cost of Rs. 2,97,599-2-3 which works out to about 9 pies per unit.

In the famine of 1918-19 the following expenditure was incurred :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gratuitous relief	2,97,599	2	3
Poor houses	8,691	5	9
Taccavi	1,10,666	8	0
Loans	288	0	0
Help to Khandanis	275	0	0
Establishment contingency	40,282	13	3

The intensity of the famine was more keenly felt in the south than in the north where, in the bandhs, the crops were normal.

Though the effect of famine in the North was not great, this advantage was counter-balanced by the huge floods in the

Floods.

Tahsils of Rewa, Sutna and Teonthar. It rained heavily on the 9th August 1919 and many cattle perished. There was very little loss of human life, but the crops were damaged and many bandhs were hopelessly breached. In many places on the banks of the Tons and the Ghogar houses were washed away and in Sutna and Rewa the damage to property was great.

The Council were alive to their responsibility and they sanctioned Rs. 50,000 as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To help the people needing relief	9,000	0	0
Taccavi	41,000	0	0

The actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 35,160-12-6 as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For helping the people needing relief	9,837	12	6
Taccavi	25,323	0	0

The expenditure on helping the people needing relief includes Rs. 1,312-12-6 which were distributed in Rewa and Sutna on the day the flood appeared. Hardly was the State free from the effects of famine 1918-19 and the floods of 1919, when the sudden cessation of rain in the month of September 1920 caused another alarm.

An extraordinary meeting of the Council for the discussion of relief measures was held which was attended by His Highness the Maharaja Regent, the Political

Famine of 1920-21.

Agent Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Starky, the Advisory Engineer. It was decided that the gratuitous relief system should not be adopted where the Public Works Agency could start work and that it should cease in all those places where it was then in force as soon as the P.W.D. works could replace it.

Accordingly gratuitous relief was started in the Southern Tahsils on the 15th February 1921, and in the Northern Tahsils on the 15th January 1921, the operations finally closing on the 31st August 1921.

The early starting of these measures stopped emigration to some extent, but the calamity being widespread, and many of the Illaquaders not having done anything to mitigate distress in the first few months, inevitable emigration followed from these alienated portions of the State and from Deosar Tahsil, where, the difficulties of communications being great, relief was necessarily somewhat delayed.

This time also the Revenue Member toured in all the Tahsils and started relief measures. In 24 places kitchens were opened, and State aid was supplemented by local charities. Two Merchants of Rewa Basant Ram and Mulla Ali Mahammad Rajab Ali, voluntarily contributed Rs. 1,000 and 500 respectively and their example was followed by the merchants of Sutna Umaria and Hanumana who also contributed to the extent of Rs. 2,279-2-6 in maintaining kitchens. In many places the merchants distributed 3 grain doles in addition.

The State maintained kitchens at 24 different places and 1,69,846 units were fed at the cost of Rs. 45,078 which works out to Rs. 0-4-3 per unit.

In the second famine the units supported under the gratuitous relief system were 56,78,918 as under per Tahsil :

North.

Huzur Tahsil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,13,904
Mauganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,648
Teonthar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sirmoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raghurajnagar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,70,688

South.

Bandhogarh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,00,672
Sohagpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,10,242
Beohari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,61,600
Gopad Banas	...	..	..	..	..	..	14,48,896
Deosar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,87,268

Cost of Relief.

The cost of gratuitous relief was Rs. 2,60,870-7-6 which works out to about 9 pias per unit.

Taccavi was advanced to the extent of Rs. 1,68,121 to cultivators both of the Khalsa and alienated villages.

Loans given to Pawaidars amounted to Rs. 2,687. This payment was discouraged, because, it often transpired that these people though they took money for famine purposes, often used it on other objects. The State spent Rs. 93,659-5-0 in distributing gratuitous relief in these areas.

The Khandani Baghels often think it beneath their dignity to work, and are more or less dependent on the support of the State. In the eyes of the Council all the subjects of the State being equal this class was not much encouraged. In exceptional cases help was given and the amount spent on them was Rs. 141-4-6. Both in this and in the previous famine execution of decrees against cultivators was stopped by the Council.

In the second famine (*i.e.*, of 1920-21) the State again was divided into 12 charges under which there were 122 circles as under :—

Tahsil.	Inspecting Officers.	Circle Officers.
Huzur Tahsil	1	9
Raghurajnagar	1	9
Mauganj .. .. .	..	1
Sohagpur	1	25
Bandhogarh	1	22
Beohari	2	15
Gopad Banas	4	24
Deosar	3	17
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 122

In both the famines the Military Officers who were lent for famine duty did very good work and only 3 or 4 cases of speculation came to light and in all of them the accused were prosecuted and convicted.

There was no serious increase of crime.

P. W. D. Famine Works. In addition to the expenditure already detailed the P. W. D. spent Rs. 1,05,475 on the following famine roads :—

Rewa Gurh road.	Laur Naigarhi Road.
Rewa Sirmoor Road.	Mangawan Sohagi Road.
Renchua Chorhat Road.	Sutna Amarpatan Road.
Beohari Shahdol Road.	

The Political Agent, Major Colvin, when acting as Regent visited Naurhia and Beohari and inspected the gratuitous relief system and the poor houses at the latter place and was pleased with the arrangements made. He was accompanied by the Famine Officer and the Advisory Engineer.

Expenditure on The following comparative table will show the famines of 1918-19 and 1920-21 compared expenditure on both the famines :—

	1918-19.	1920-21.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gratuitous relief	3,07,436 14 9	2,60,870 7 6
Poor Houses	8,691 5 9	45,077 15 9
Taccavi	1,35,989 8 0	1,68,121 0 0
Loans	288 0 0	2,687 0 0
Help to Khandanis	275 0 0	141 4 6
Establishment contingencies	40,282 13 3	51,716 11 0
* Total ..	4,92,963 9 9	5,28,614 6 9

*Note.—The difference of about Rs. 57,850 in these figures and those of the accounts department (given in Chapter III Finance) is due to the old system of accounts in 1918-19 under which all sanctions were debited to final heads and refunds were shown as general receipts.

Total units 1,21,56,506.

The gratuitous relief system, when started was new to the State, but the figures clearly show that the work was well done and economically managed. It may be noted that in the year 1907-08 when there was a big famine the State spent Rs. 10,45,229.

The administration tried their best to save people from starvation and the people acknowledge their effort with gratitude.

10. Illaquas, Muafis and Pawais.

Alienations.

This is by far the most important portion of the State. The State not having been cadastrally surveyed it cannot be said definitely what the alienated area is. Still, roughly speaking, the area in 1890 in the words of the Super-

intendent of the State, Sir Donald Robertson, was nearly 3/4ths of the whole State. Excepting the Thakur of Naigarhi and Bichhreta and the Rajas of Singrouli and Bardi, the principal Illaquadars like Chorhat, Rampur Naikin, Itwan, Deora, Sohagpur and Baikunthpur are descended from the original founder of the State and are holding very big estates most of which are still undeveloped.

Since the time of the minority of the late Maharaja the Illaquadars have been exercising no forest, abkari or mining **Suzerain rights.** rights, though in a few cases they have enjoyed the powers of a second or third class Magistrate.

The minor Pawaias are mostly in a hopeless condition. Few of them have any education and are content with what little they can get from their share of land and spend their time more or less idly.

Besides the Illaquas the principal classes of Pawais are (1) Mamla, (2) Brit, (3) Paipakhar, (4) Nankar, (5) Jagir, (6) **Various tenures.** Mundwar, (7) Kath Brit, (8) Dewarth, (9) Punyarth and (10) Bhayap, and they may range from a field or two to a village or a group of villages. The Sanads or Pats of most of these grants are obscure and the loose custom of Rewa has made some of these grants, *e.g.*, Paipakhar transferable and divisions are numerous. With a few exceptions most of them are heavily indebted.

Since the minority has not been considered to be a suitable time to deal with these grants not much has been done to inquire into their validity. However as a step in that direction Muafi Rules have been framed and submitted for the consideration and approval of the Council and His Highness the Maharaja Regent.

It is not an ordinary task for any administration to strike at the root of the evils which have existed for years but divisions of the Muafis should as far as possible be discouraged. Such division has the natural tendency to increase idleness amongst the holders and consequent ignorance.

The want of education of these big landed aristocrats is a marked feature of Rewa. There are some exceptions but the majority of them are ignorant.

There is a constant tendency on the part of these Pawaias or Muafidars to enhance rents every year thereby encouraging improvidence among the tenantry. Rewa is very susceptible to famine and even in an ordinary year of scarcity the ryots of these muafidars migrate into the adjoining British territory, which gives the authorities there cause for complaint. The only remedy that can be suggested is to have these villages regularly surveyed and settled and the power of the Pawaidars of enhancing rents haphazard curtailed. The Pawaias must be compelled to file suits against

tenants in the event of their not getting the rent. Direct attachment by the Pawaias by sending Karandas and sepoys is unjust in a modern State which has established Courts to dispense justice.

There has always been a tendency here on the part of Pawaidars to incur debts for marriages, funeral rites, famine and similar purposes, some legitimate and others far from being so. The debts due by these Pawaidars to the State amount to several lakhs. The State often experiences difficulty in realising them.

The policy of the present minority administration has been to discourage the advancing of money to Illaquadars or others except for famine purposes and even where it has been made for such other purposes under special circumstances every attempt has been made to see that the money was spent on the object for which it had been borrowed.

During the period under report the Revenue Member dealt with 170 Haquiat cases. It was found that in most of these cases the Pats or Sanads were not forthcoming and their counterparts not to be found in the State archives either.

In Native States the continuance of these Muafis is generally subject to the pleasure of the Ruling Chief and Rewa **Resumption of jagirs.** has not been an exception. In many instances tenure has been changed from one class to another.

The first Muafi enquiry was done by the Superintendent of Rewa during the minority of the late Maharaja and it has paved the way for the proposed muafi enquiry. The orders for resumption issued by the late minority administration or by His late Highness were given effect to by the present administration and in as many as 37 cases the lands or villages have been resumed. During this period 202 jagirs (feudal tenures) lapsed to the State.

When the Pawai or Muafi Rules are enforced it is hoped that in many more cases lands or villages which ought to lapse to the State owing to defect in the Pat or failure of heirs will automatically do so. In the words of Sir D. Robertson who was Political Agent of Baghelkhand and Superintendent of Rewa this policy must of course be adopted "with cautious firmness" and great "circumspection."

The Council sanctioned 13 mutation cases. In most of these it has been ruled that the question of Nazarana and Sewa would be decided by His Highness on attaining his majority.

The Illaquadars realise no less than 36 cesses in some form or another on different occasions over and above their land revenue in cash and kind. All these obnoxious cesses must be abolished so that the condition of the Illaquadars' ryots may improve.

On the intelligent aristocracy the future of the State depends and they must realise that their ryots are not mere machines to be used for increasing income to be spent on their personal pleasures. They must bear in mind that their interests are identical with those of their ryots and that in the prosperity of their Thikanas lies the good name of the State whose vassals they are.

11. *Court of Wards.*

Before the constitution of the Council this branch of the administration was undoubtedly neglected, for there was no central authority to control it save the Revenue Commissioner and he had hardly any time to devote to it. On the recommendation of the Revenue Member a whole time Superintendent, Court of Wards, was appointed to look after these estates which comprised about 1,200 villages with an income of Rs. 3,00,000.

The Durbar has been realising a cess of 10 per cent. on the income of the villages and is bound to extend its close supervision over the estates. It was usually complained that in most of the estates the income had fallen and debts had increased during the period of their supervision by the Durbar. It appears that the work was left entirely to the Tahsildars and they in their turn mostly allotted it to the low paid Sujawals. Rao Sahib W. V. Sar Desai, sometime Dewan of Maihar, who had had excellent experience of the particular kind of work in various States under the supervision of the Central India Agency was appointed Superintendent and he joined his appointment in August 1919.

In September 1919 Rai Sahib Sar Desai submitted his preliminary report on the work in the Huzur Tahsil. This report showed that there were 182 villages under attachment as under :—

For Revenue dues to the State	..	..	..	..	69
For non-payment of Daijawan cess	..	..	..	..	21
For other State debts	..	..	..	..	21
For civil decrees	..	..	..	..	10
For dues to the Permit Department	..	..	..	..	5
For misconduct	..	..	..	..	3
For disobedience	..	..	..	..	4
For other reasons	..	..	..	..	49

182

Some 32 villages were overdue for restoration and 40 had not been taken under management at all, in one case since 1902.

There were actually no statements to show the realisations since 1903, and no complete papers to throw any light on the state of affairs at the time when the estates had been taken under management and the condition since. Similarly there were no accurate accounts to show the rents due from each tenant either in cash or kind or what area was in the possession of the owners and what in that of the State. In many estates and Tahsils the Court of Wards' budgets had neither been prepared nor sanctioned. From the southern Tahsil of Deosar, Bandhogarh and Sohagpur budgets were never sent.

The Superintendent found 97 villages under the Court of Wards in the Raghurajnagar Tahsil. Of these 33 were on the register, but neither the Tahsildar nor the Sujawal could state under whose orders, on what account and since when these had been taken over and at least 5 were found not to have been taken under management at all. One of these 5 ought to have been taken over in 1902. In Mauganj Tahsil 18 villages were not in the charge of the Court though orders had been issued long ago for taking them under management.

The Superintendent's final report is worthy of consideration and a few extracts are given below :—

“The total number of these holdings is 1,172 with an income of Rs. 3,20,478. The number however is wrong and requires careful checking. The villages have been mostly leased to Thekadars though some are worked “kham” and no proper care has been taken in matters of land revenue collections either in the theka or kham villages and the result has been that large arrears have accumulated against the Thekadars and villagers and not only no attention has so far been paid by the Sujawals or the officials above them to the most important question of their examination and recovery but no Assamiwar khatas have been kept. The records are unable to show what amount is outstanding against an individual Asami; thus the matter of recovery is a difficult one to the detriment of both the State and the party.”

“As is seen, the Thekadars are treated very leniently by the Tahsildars both at the time of giving the Thekas as also at the time of making realisations from them thereby causing much loss to the owners of the villages and this has led people to the belief that an estate, once taken under Court of Wards by the Durbar for debts, is seldom or at least for a very long time not restored.”

“This is a most unhappy thing because the Durbar's treatment of these estates must be such as would increase the people's confidence in the Durbar's treatment. So long as the State has not been properly surveyed and settled the only convenient way to work the villages of the Court of Wards is to lease

them profitably to the highest bidders taking into consideration their Jama-bandi and the Nikasi. There is a general complaint by the owners of the villages that their villages are not fairly leased by the Tahsildars."

"This is so far as the revenue side is concerned. As for expenditure it must always be confined to the allotments sanctioned in the budget, but the system of preparation of budgets in the proper form, giving details of every item of expenditure, and their submission and sanction in time has not been in existence and consequently there could be no proper check and control over expenditure."

"The next step is to relieve the Tahsildars of all their responsibility and work connected with this department and the Sujawals should be placed directly under orders of the Superintendent. The fact that the present system has failed requires no repetition. There is no necessity for dual control and undue interference by the Tahsildar will lead to a reduction of the Superintendent's authority and will greatly impair his usefulness."

"The existing Sujawals are almost all incompetent men and they must be replaced by really capable hands and capable hands will not be available unless they are offered a decent pay. Having appointed able and adequately paid Sujawals they should be held responsible for all the work of their charge. The Sujawals must furnish a reasonable security in proportion to their charge. The present system of their being under the Tahsildars greatly hampers the court work, as the Sujawals have confidentially informed me that they are used by the Tahsildars for doing the Tahsil work and thus the Court of Wards work is subordinated to the Tahsil's interest, and the Sujawals, being directly under the Tahsildars, cannot well dare disobey the latter. In short the Tahsildars should have nothing to do with the Court of Wards work or its staff."

"This done, the third thing is to enforce the proper preparation of budgets and their timely submission for sanction."

"As to expenditure only such recurring expenditure should be included in the budget as has been sanctioned."

"Items of expenditure of a non-recurring nature, can be put down in the budget proposals, provided full details are given in order that a decision as to the necessity or otherwise of the measure can be arrived at."

"Sujawals must be taught to prepare and submit monthly accounts each month."

"The accounts of the previous month must reach the Superintendent's office by the 15th of the current month."

"Much will depend upon the supervision of the Sujawals' work by the Superintendent, who must visit and inspect the Court of Wards work in

each Tahsil at least once in a year ordinarily and more often according to emergency."

"There is at present no proper arrangement with regard to the P.W.D. overseer for the Court of Wards estates and the wards have a general grievance in this connection, as the State P.W.D. overseer is spared for this work only when he is available and, as is seen, he is seldom available in time. The most convenient procedure in this connection would be to give a fixed monthly allowance to one of the State overseers for the Court of Wards' work, and he should on the requisition of the Superintendent visit the estate where repairs or building works are to be started and should prepare and submit his plans and estimates for sanction and should be wholly responsible for the supervision, etc., of the Court of Wards Public Works."

Mr. Sar Desai would have been very useful in bringing the Department to a high pitch of efficiency but he was offered the Dewanship of Ajaigarh and left State service in June 1920. No suitable man being found immediately to take charge of the Department, the Revenue Member looked after the Court of Wards till the 14th November 1920, when the appointment of Mr. Hazarilal Sanghai, B.A., LL.B., was made by His Highness the Maharaja Rêgent. He carried further the task of organising the Department till his transfer to the Judicial Department in October 1921. His post is at present occupied by Babu Bankey Lal Bhargava, Superintendent of the Revenue Member's office. Both Messrs. Sanghai and Bankey Lal have done much to improve the state of things. The salaries of Sujawals and others have generally been raised. Though something has been achieved much remains to be done.

Principal Estates under management. The principal estates under supervision are—

Rewa, Huzur Tahsil	..	..	..(1) Tala, (2) Lachhmanbagh.
Sirmoor	..	..	.. Lalgaon.
Mauganj	..	..	..(1) Bichhreta, (2) Pahari, (3) Jodhpur.
Teonthar	..	..	..Chamu.
Raghurajnagar	..	..	..Krishnagarh.
Bandhogarh	..	..	..Singhwara Raja's personal estate.
Sohagpur	..	..	..(1) Sohagpur, (2) Kothi, (3) Khai-raha, (4) Nimuha.
Deosar	..	..	..(1) Singrouli, (2) Kachni.

The control of these estates owing to lack of communications and an efficient staff has entailed heavy and continuous work for the Superintendents. But this year systematic budgets have been framed and, though it is too early

to judge the effects, yet if the present state of things continues fair progress in the Court of Wards can be predicted for the future.

Establishment and cost. The cadre of the Court of Wards is compared below :—

					Old		New.	
					Staff.	Expendi- ture.	Staff.	Expendi- ture.
						Rs.		Rs.
<i>Head Office Staff.</i>								
Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,700
Clerical Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,500
Menial Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	636
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100
<i>District Staff.</i>								
Managers for big estates	..	..	..	..	1	600	3	1,920
Sujawals	...	..	..	..	11	2,352	12	3,720
Clerical Staff	..	..	..	..	46	4,932	52	9,552
Menial Staff	..	..	..	..	98	6,970	97	7,392
Contingencies	..	..	..	..	..	908	..	1,409
General	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	828
Total ..					156	15,752	177	30,757

During the period of the Regency, besides the big estate of Chandia, 16 other estates have been released from supervision with the approval of the Regent and 7 estates resumed by the Durbar.

During the same period the important estates of Sohagpur, Lachhmanbagh, Pahari and Kachni were taken over for management. Sohagpur and Pahari were taken over for mis-management. Lachhmanbagh was taken over owing to the death of the Swamiji and delay in the formal recognition of his successor and Kachni owing to indebtedness.

As an instance of the result of close supervision it may be pointed out here that when the Sohagpur Illaqua was taken under management in 1921 the income was Rs. 32,783 but by careful grant of leases it has increased to Rs. 44,000 and with regular survey and settlement it is bound to rise still further.

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The method of allowing 'sir' to those whose estates are taken under management leaves much to be desired. When an estate is under management the whole land should be under one control and the ward should get a cash allowance upon which to maintain himself.

When the wards are given money for marriages and funerals, etc., no regular account is ever given by them. This and the giving to them of lump sums for repairs to their houses ought to be discouraged and regular arrangements made to repay their debts.

Some of the Thakurs like Lalgaon, Sohagpur and Kothi can never improve; Khairaha is a spendthrift. In the interests of the ryots most of these Estates ought to remain under management unless there is a definite guarantee from the Thakurs that they will not misuse the Illaqua money and will look to the welfare of their ryots.

Although it has been suggested by the various Superintendents that the Court of Wards work should be taken away from the Tahsildars' hands, the Revenue Member is not in favour of the proposal. The Tahsildars as a class have now well distributed and defined duties. They have been relieved of Magisterial and Civil duties and with the Revenue settlement that is going on in the State their revenue difficulties will further be reduced and they can easily devote much time to touring and looking after the Revenue and Court of Wards work.

It need not be impressed on the future administration that if the Illaquas are to be improved every care ought to be taken properly to educate the young Thakurs who ought to be removed from the baneful influence of their ignorant relatives. Many youths like the Sohagpur Thakur's brothers and others have been spoilt by mere want of education and good company. On the education of the landed aristocracy depends the State's future. It is hoped that this matter will not be lightly treated.

The wards ought to be taught economy specially in their marriage, funeral and similar expenses. It is these that have depleted their coffers in most cases.

In very many cases it has been noticed that they want their estates back only to get more money and to spend it on pleasure and go hopelessly into debt again. There are instances in which their indifference to the welfare of their ryots reached such a pitch that they would not do anything for them in famine time.

Every attempt ought to be made to improve the estates taken under management and to hand them over in a really flourishing condition to their owners.

The preparation of a Manual for the Court of Wards and the passage of the Court of Wards Act are necessary measures which should be undertaken as early as possible.

It has already been ordered by His Highness the Maharaja Regent that all the Court of Wards estates should be regularly surveyed and settled and there is every reason to hope that this wise decision will improve the condition of the ryots. It would not be improper to insist on the owners of estates, which are likely to be restored hereafter, giving an undertaking that even if in the future they were not under the management of the State, they would have Survey and Settlement in their Thikanas.

Cases are not wanting to show that in the absence of a regular settlement the lands in these villages are not properly leased out. In some cases the Sir area held by the owners is inordinately big and the area shown under the Court of Wards is extremely small.

The Wards take advantage of the incompetency and dishonesty of the subordinate revenue staff and the Tahsildars never bother to inquire into things.

In the case of indebted muafidars attempt should be made to get the debts liquidated and, where the debts cannot be liquidated, such lands or villages should lapse to the State rather than be brought under the Court of Wards. They should neither be sold nor should a new class of muafidar purchaser be created. In the majority of cases this policy was followed by the Council of Regency.

Where debts can be liquidated or the purpose for which the estate was taken under Court of Wards has been achieved, the estates should be set free from supervision. This will engender confidence—a thing so essential in the administration of a State.

CHAPTER V.

Protection

1. Courts.

Prior to the Regency administration His Highness the Maharaja, assisted by his Secretary, formed the highest Judicial **Courts before the Regency.** tribunal in the State. Its Civil and Criminal powers were unlimited and it was the final Court of reference and appeal. There were besides, 34 Courts in the State exercising Criminal and Civil jurisdiction of which the Judicial Commissioner's was the highest. In Criminal matters the Judicial Commissioner exercised the powers of a Sessions Judge under the Code of Criminal Procedure and passed all sentences authorised by Law excepting sentence of death which was subject to confirmation by the Maharaja. In Civil matters he heard and decided all suits over Rs. 2,000. Appeals from the decisions of District Magistrate and Civil Judge were preferred in his Court. There were two District Magistrates and Civil Judges under him, one for North Rewa and the other for South Rewa, with head-quarters at Rewa and Ramnagar respectively. In criminal cases they had original as well as appellate powers of a District Magistrate and were also invested with enhanced powers under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to try certain specified offences; while in original Civil matters their powers extended to suits for money and other moveable property not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value and title and other suits for Rs. 250. They also heard Civil appeals from subordinate Courts and Chauras (Panchayet Courts).

Next in order came the 10 Courts of Tahsildars styled Deputy Magistrates and 13 of Assistant Tahsildars styled Assistant Deputy Magistrates. These were Courts of purely original jurisdiction both on the Criminal and Civil sides. In criminal matters a Deputy Magistrate exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the Second class while on the Civil side he could hear and decide suits for money and moveable property up to Rs. 500 and title and other suits up to Rs. 250. The Assistant Deputy Magistrate had third class powers while his Civil powers extended to money suits of Rs. 250 and other suits of Rs. 125.

Eight of the remaining Courts were those of Honorary Magistrates, who were mostly Illaquadars, who exercised powers conferred on them within their Illaqua limits. Their magisterial powers were those of the Second Class—

with the exception of the Thakurs of Madwas and Rampur Baghelan who exercised third class powers only, while their Civil powers were limited to suits of Rs. 300 in value.

Besides the above, 78 Panchayat Courts known as "Chauras" existed in the State. Their function was purely Civil and their powers extended up to Rs. 50 in respect of suits for money and damages.

On the formation of the Council of Regency a Judicial Committee, consisting of certain Members of the Council, was constituted for the discharge of all Judicial functions which used to be performed by the late Maharaja with this reservation that cases, in which capital punishment was awarded by the Sessions Judge, were to be heard by the Full Council and the sentence required the confirmation of His Highness the Regent.

The Judicial Committee first consisted of the Vice-President, the Home Member and the Judicial Member, but the last named officer also being the Sessions Judge he was, very soon after his appointment, replaced by the Revenue Member. The Revenue Member was, however, unable to take part in the working of the Committee for a considerable period on account of his being on famine duty and in charge of the Census operations in the State and the P. W. and Education Member always worked as a substitute for him.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Judiciary of the State and its separation from the Executive was put up before the Council by the Judicial Member, but before the same could pass through the Council revised proposals were submitted by him twice. The scheme was finally sanctioned by His Highness the Regent as per his Order No. 4, dated the 18th February 1921.

Before, however, the sanctioned scheme was given effect to and owing to certain changes in the constitution of the Council, the Judicial Member's post was abolished and the President was placed in charge of the Judicial Department. In view of certain inconveniences and difficulties attending the introduction of the scheme he submitted a further modification of the arrangements sanctioned and almost all proposals made by him were adopted by the Council and approved by the Regent in his Order No. 247, dated the 20th March 1922.

Under the revised scheme the number of District and Sessions Judges has been increased from one at Rewa to three with head-quarters at Rewa, Baghaon and Sohagpur, while the number of Subordinate Magistrates and Civil Judges or Munsiffs (excluding the Honorary Magistrates) has been reduced from 25 to 8, with head-quarters at Rewa, Sutna, Mauganj, Sitlaha, Deosar, Beohari, Umaria and Burhar. These latter have been styled Deputy Magistrate-Munsiffs

The District and Sessions Judges under the new scheme can in criminal cases exercise all powers vested in the Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code and are also invested with all the ordinary powers of a District Magistrate as detailed in Schedule III of the same Code. They are chiefly responsible for the extradition work relating to the sub-divisions in their charge. In civil matters they can hear and decide suits of any amount cognisable by a Civil Court and exercise all powers vested in the District Judge in British India. They have power to deal with money suits above Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100 in a summary manner in accordance with the provisions of the Provincial Small Causes Court Act of 1887.

The Deputy Magistrates are vested with full powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, while as Munsiffs they can hear and decide all original suits up to Rs. 1,000.

With the introduction of a regularly organised Judicial Department, the conferment of powers on the various Illaquas as Honorary Magistrates was considered neither necessary nor desirable. The Regent, though directing that no further Honorary Magistrates should be created, has however, ordered in respect of the present holders that :—

- (i) Any particular Honorary Magistrate who is definitely unfit to exercise powers or who is shown to have abused his powers will be reported to the Regent with a view to the immediate withdrawal of his powers.
- (ii) Powers will be at once withdrawn from any Honorary Magistrate who acts in any way contumaciously to the State or the administration, or to the prejudice of the interests of the Durbar.
- (iii) The powers now enjoyed may in the future be withdrawn at any time by the Durbar should it become necessary or expedient to do so.
- (iv) No Honorary Magistrate will in any case exercise powers greater than those of a second class Magistrate and will ordinarily exercise powers of a third class Magistrate. In cases such as that of Lallu Sahib of Rampur, whose 2nd Class powers have been specifically conferred and confirmed, these powers may be retained. In other cases they should be reduced to third class powers.
- (v) The Honorary Magistrates (2nd and 3rd class) will be subject to the ordinary provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and they shall not take cognizance of any case unless transferred to them by the Deputy Magistrate (as Sub-Divisional Magistrate)

under section 192, Criminal Procedure Code. Cases so transferred may, if necessary, at any time, be withdrawn under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code.

Stamp, Registration and Cattle-pounds.

Under the re-organisation scheme stamps, registration and cattle-pounds have been transferred to the Tahsildars.

The administrative powers of the various Judicial Officers have also been defined and laid down. The whole service has been graded and, though the salaries are not very attractive,—the financial condition of the State will not permit of their being made really attractive—the scale has been greatly improved and every attempt is being made to man the service by duly qualified persons. If this new institution is reared with care, improvement in the cadre made according to requirements, and further reforms introduced as need for them arises, the future of the Department is ensured. It should always be borne in mind that an efficient and independent machinery for the administration of justice is of immense and incalculable benefit to society and constitutes one of the most effective instruments for the protection of life, person, and property—a protection which has been recognised to be the fundamental duty of the Ruler.

With the exception of Rewa and Sutna, where too the accommodation is very limited, unfortunately there are no buildings of any sort throughout the State which can be utilised for the accommodation of Deputy Magistrate-Munsiffs and their Courts. At present arrangements have been made in some places in Tahsil buildings, while in others Kutcha temporary accommodation has been provided, but a regular programme of Judicial buildings in the near future will be most essential.

2. *Legislation.*

The British Indian Law is followed in the State with due adaptation to local conditions, the Durbar passing its own Acts and issuing rules and notifications where necessary. In Criminal matters the provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with very few modifications to suit local requirements, are generally followed. Similarly the Civil Procedure Code, with a few amendments, the Limitation Act and the Evidence Act have acquired the force of Law in the State. The principles of Hindu and Mohammadan Law, were the same are not repugnant to any recognised custom in the State, are also followed. The State has got its own Court Fee and Stamp rules. In cases of extradition into British India the provisions of the Extradition Act

No. 15 of 1903 have been wholly adopted, while extradition in inter-State cases is governed by the Wyllie Rules of 1889. Besides several orders and notifications, acts of importance passed during the minority are :—

- (1) The Rewa Police Act of 1920.
- (2) The Rewa Excise Act of 1921.
- (3) An Act for the protection and preservation of wild buffalo and cheeta (hunting leopard) of 1921.

The Judicial Committee disposed of 631 cases to the end of August 1922, of which 407 were criminal appeals and revisions and 224 civil appeals and revisions. The balance on 1st September 1922 was 21 Criminal and 103 Civil appeals as against 66 Criminal and 91 Civil appeals respectively on the 1st October 1918.

All the other Courts of the State disposed of :—

Criminal cases	.. .. .	11,618	to end of July 1922.
Criminal appeals and revisions	.. .. .	2,106	do.
Civil Cases	.. .. .	3,448	to end of July 1922.
Civil appeals and revisions	.. .. .	2,160	do.
Execution cases	.. .. .	4,325	do.

Total .. 23,657

The number of undisposed of cases was 2,055 on 1st August 1922 as against 1,522 on the 1st October 1918 :—

	1st Oct. 1918.	1st August 1922.
Criminal cases	398	632
Criminal appeals and revisions	32	27
Civil cases	231	294
Civil appeals and revisions	49	189
Execution cases	812	913
	<hr/> 1,522	<hr/> 2,055

The increase in arrears is due to the organisation of the Police preceding that of the judiciary and the consequent high increase in Police challans, which the existing staff, who were also Revenue Officers and who were kept abnormally busy owing to successive famines and lean years, was unable to cope with. Execution proceedings in the State are also very tardy as no attachment or sale of immoveable property can, under the present rules, take place without the sanction of the Durbar. All such special rules which might have been expedient at one time now stand in need of being examined and modified. It is hoped that in course of time, when the young judiciary is well formed and

established, these much needed reforms will be gradually introduced and there will be a considerable improvement both in the quality and quantity of work turned out. The total value of suits filed in 1920-21 was Rs. 1,62,394.

The Budget allotment for recurring expenditure for 1921-22 for all the Courts was Rs. 87,487 as against actual expenditure of Rs. 9,805-5-9 in 1917-18 and Rs. 12,756-13-9 in 1920-21.

3. *Police Administration: Reorganisation by Mr. A. G. Scott, I.P.*

Prior to the inauguration of the Regency the Police Force of the State was working on the lines laid down some thirty years before during the minority of His Highness the late Maharaja when the State was under the Superintendentship of Major Barr. The force formed a subordinate branch of the Judicial Department, all members of the Magistracy from the Judicial Commissioner down to Tahsildar being vested with certain administrative powers over the Police Department. Owing to the fact that the Judicial Department as a whole had no acquaintance with police work and the members of the department individually had as much as they could do to cope with their Revenue and Magisterial duties, the Force was practically left to its own devices. Few of the upper and none of the lower ranks of the Force itself had any technical knowledge of Police work, supervision was practically non-existent and discipline at a low ebb. Added to this the investigating staff was greatly undermanned and the Force as a whole was paid on so low a scale—a scale possibly suited to the times of 30 years ago but to-day totally inadequate to support a single man, not to mention a family—that honest work could not be expected and such work as was done was necessarily superficial. No Central Depot where recruits could be put through a course of training and discipline was in existence; men were enrolled regardless of age and physical qualifications and posted direct to Police Stations, whence they could proceed on leave by procuring an equally ignorant substitute to serve during their absence.

To remove these abuses and systematize the administration and working of the Police Force on a standard more suited to the needs of the present day it was decided by the Regency administration that the Force should be organised as far as circumstances permitted on modern lines.

For this purpose the services of an officer of the Indian Police, Mr. A. G.

<p>Appointment Inspector-General Police.</p>	<p>of</p>	<p>Scott, were obtained from the Central Provinces Government in September, 1919, to draw up a scheme and put it into execution. The scheme was duly drawn up, approved and sanctioned</p>
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by His Highness the Regent in Council, and brought into force with effect from 1st January 1920.

Former Strength of the Force. Prior to the introduction of the new scheme in 1920, the strength and pay of the Force were:—

		Rs.	Rs.
2 Deputy Superintendents	.. ..	50 to	60 per mensem.
2 Inspectors	.. ..	20 „	25 „
19 Station House Officers	.. ..	15 „	26 „
47 Head Constables	.. ..	6 „	12 „
325 Constables	.. ..	4 „	5 „

Under the new scheme the strength and pay of the Force are:—

		Rs.
2 Superintendents	I Grade at 300 each	600 per mensem.
2 „	II „ „ 250 each	500 „

INSPECTORS.

3 1st Grade at Rs. 150 each	.. ..	450 „
7 2nd Grade at Rs. 120 each	.. ..	840 „

SUB-INSPECTORS.

9 1st Grade at Rs. 80 each	.. ..	720 „
15 2nd Grade at Rs. 60 each	.. ..	900 „
35 3rd Grade at Rs. 50 each	.. ..	1,750 „

HEAD CONSTABLES.

28 1st Grade at Rs. 25 each	.. ..	700 „
46 2nd Grade at Rs. 20 each	.. ..	920 „
66 3rd Grade at Rs. 15 each	.. ..	990 „

CONSTABLES.

248 A Class, Literate from Rs. 10 to 13		
each	.. ..	2,604 „
322 B Class, Illiterate from Rs. 9 to 12 each		3,381 „

MOUNTED POLICE.

3 3rd Grade Head Constables at Rs. 15 each		45 „
2 Literate Constables A Class at Rs. 10 to 13		
each	.. ..	21 „
28 Illiterate Constables B Class at Rs. 9 to 12		
each	.. ..	294 „

Total.. 14,715

The characteristic and numerical differences in the cadres of the two strengths are noteworthy. It may be mentioned that the pay of cadres shown in the second statement (under the new scheme) is equivalent to approximately half the pay drawn by similar cadres in the British-India Police.

The total Budget of the Department including office establishment and contingencies averages approximately

Budget. Rs. 2,75,000.

As already stated the administrative control of the Police Force previously lay with the Judicial Department. The Force has

Administration. now been separated from the Judicial Department and has its own administration directed by an Inspector-General of Police.

Before the introduction of the new scheme the force was distributed over the State in 22 Police Stations and 30 Out-

Distribution of Force. posts. The thanas were in charge of Sub-Inspectors and the Out-posts of Head Constables, who had the powers of a Sub-Inspector and who worked under the subordination of the Sub-Inspector of the Station to which the Out-post was attached. As under modern conditions of Police administration Out-posts have been found for several reasons—the chief of which is difficulty of supervision—to be unsatisfactory, they are being gradually abolished or converted into Police Stations. Under the new scheme which provides for 40 Police Stations the distribution of the force has been revised and stations are being allocated as follows :—

North Rewa 18, South Rewa 10 and East Rewa 12.

All the 22 previously established Stations have been retained and upto-date 6 more have been established. Five Out-posts have been converted into Stations and 14 abolished, 12 Stations remain to be established ; of these 9 consist of converted Out-posts and 3 will be located in other areas. When the full 40 Stations have been established administrative control will be greatly simplified.

In 1919, the condition of the Police Station buildings was generally

Buildings. unsatisfactory as the majority were katcha and in a dilapidated condition. The same applies to the quarters of the men, who in many cases had to rent accommodation privately in the towns or villages. In 1920, standard plans for Police buildings were drawn up by the Public Works Department for the erection of pakka buildings for Police Stations and their staff to be spread over a period of years. Want of funds and labour difficulties have unfortunately retarded development in this respect. A beginning has however been made and new pakka buildings are being erected at Sutna, Govindgarh

and Raipur, the first two works being nearly finished. Pakka Police chaukis, which were badly needed, have also been erected in Rewa Town. The Rewa Kotwali has a pakka Station House and unmarried quarters but married quarters for officers and men are essential. The necessary sites have been acquired but work has been held up for want of funds. At other Police Stations temporary buildings have been erected departmentally and these, if regularly maintained, will provide adequate accommodation for the Station House and Staff at all Police Stations, until such time as it shall be possible to erect pakka buildings.

To accommodate the Headquarter Reserve Lines; which had to be created, disused Military Barracks were taken and have been thoroughly repaired, cleaned and drained and pakka buildings have been erected consisting of a Quarter-Guard and Store, Hospital, Stables for Mounted Police, Magazine, Motor Garage, Latrines and additions to Officers Quarters. The buildings of the Reserve Lines now compare very favourably with those of any Indian Infantry Barracks in British India. The Reserve Lines has its own Telephone Exchange with operators on duty day and night and connections have been installed at Rewa Kotwali, Sutna Kotwali, the Inspector-General's Office and Inspector-General's bungalow. The Reserve Lines exchange is connected with the main exchange.

Headquarter Reserve Lines.—In order to teach the Force Drill and Discipline Reserve Lines were established at Rewa in April 1920. The lines are conducted on Military lines by ex-Indian Army Drill Instructors under the direct supervision of the Inspector-General of Police. All the officers and men of the Force have been called in to the Lines from Police Stations in batches and after having been put through a course of Discipline, Drill, Musketry, Law and Procedure, have been redrafted back into the Districts.

Recruitment.—Recruits, who in the case of Head Constables and Constables are all local men, must undergo medical examination and satisfy standard measurements of height and chest before enlistment. They then undergo a course of Drill, Discipline and instruction in Musketry and the elements of Law and Procedure before being passed out and given certificates.

Police Officer's Training School.—Owing to the paucity of local officers acquainted with up-to-date methods of Police work a number of ex-Police Officers from British India have been engaged to fill vacancies in the upper ranks. Efforts are being made however to man the upper ranks as far as possible with local material and for this purpose a small Police Officer's Training School with a curriculum similar to that obtaining in Police Officers' Training Schools in British India and consisting of

about a dozen students has been established in the Reserve Lines. In 1921, of the 12 students admitted to the School 6 were departmental men and 6 local outsiders. Two students were removed from the school for disciplinary reasons and of the remainder 6 passed the required standard and 4 failed to pass. Of the 6 who passed 3 were departmental men and 3 outsiders. The number of students in the school this year is 7.

In 1920 and 1921 four candidates were sent from Rewa State to the Central Provinces Police Officers' Training School, Saugor, and these 8 officers are now working in the State Police.

Uniform, Arms and Equipment.—Previous to 1920 the Force had no uniform. It has now been provided with complete uniform consisting of pagri, blouse, and shorts of khaki drill and khaki putties and ankle boots, etc. The cloth is purchased and the dress made up in standard sizes in the Reserve Lines.

The Force was also previously unarmed and in 1920 breech-loading arms consisting of 350 smooth-bore Martini-Henri muskets and 33 smooth-bore Martini-Henri Carbines (for Mounted Police) were procured from the Government of India. All ranks of the Force attend the Annual Musketry Course and each man fires 30 rounds of Ball Ammunition. Prizes are given to a certain percentage of the best shots. Recruits are at first instructed with Blank Cartridge and Blank Cartridge is also used for instruction in volley-firing.

Each Police Station has been provided with complete equipment of furniture, handcuffs and leg irons, arms and ammunition, registers and law books; numerous old superfluous registers have been abolished and a few new, up-to-date and comprehensive registers have been established.

Office of Inspector-General.—A well-equipped office for the use of the Inspector-General and the ministerial branch of the Department was erected by the Public Works Department in 1920. From this office the whole of the internal economy and general administration of the Force is directed. Each of the Superintendents has his own office establishment, which meets the needs of his particular charge in regard to the handling of crime.

Leave, Travelling Allowance, Pension and Gratuities.—Special rules for Leave and Travelling Allowance based on the British-India Civil Service Regulations were drawn up for the Police under the new scheme and are in force. Pension and gratuities under the previously existing State Rules are applicable to the Department.

Loan Fund.—In order to give pecuniary help to members of the Force in times of necessity a Police Loan Fund with a capital of Rs. 3,000 allotted by the Darbar was instituted in 1921. The fund is run on lines similar to all

Departmental Loan Funds and besides being profitable to the Durbar is a great boon to the Department. 28 Loans amounting to Rs. 1,123 were taken in 1921.

Medical Treatment and Sanitation.—A special Police Hospital with a 12-bed in-patient ward, dispensary, office and isolation ward was erected and equipped in the Reserve Barracks in 1920. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in constant attendance.

Adequate pakka-built latrines have been built in the Reserve Lines and in connection with an incinerator ensure a sanitary condition of the lines and their surroundings.

A detailed discussion of Police action is necessarily beyond the scope of this report but suffice it to say that the results shown in the foregoing tables have involved a great deal of hard work for the Police and would not have been possible had not the members of the Force as a whole shown commendable readiness to accommodate themselves to the greatly enhanced standard of supervision and discipline demanded under the new system of administration.

The fact that the State is bordered on the north by the United Provinces and on the south by the Central Provinces would apparently render it an easy prey to the agitator and sedition-monger. The British-India Districts of Allahabad on the North and Jubbulpore and Bilaspur on the South are notorious hotbeds of sedition, but following on one or two attempts to stir up disaffection, the strong line taken up by the Regency administration has rendered the State practically free from the attentions of the non-co-operation fraternity and other undesirables from outside. There have been a few instances in which outsiders have entered within State limits from British India, given seditious lectures in a village and left the State at once and before action could be taken against them. In order to put a stop to this a Notification was issued by the Regency Darbar making it a penal and cognizable offence to give public lectures without the previous permission of the District Magistrate. The people of the State are as a whole law-abiding and loyal to the Darbar, but there is a good deal of patent sympathy with the non-co-operation movement among the trading community of the towns of Sutna, Umaria, Shalidol and Burhar. A large number of these

sympathisers are of course not natives of the State but outsiders residing in the State for trading purposes and deserve no consideration should they ever show active disloyalty. All persons in the State who are quietly attempting to spread disaffection are well-known to the police and doubtless are aware of the fact. The Bolshevik and anarchic characteristics of the non-co-operation movement are altogether incompatible with the principles of administration of the State and any indication of active sympathy within the State demands immediate suppression, if the virus is not to spread.

Superintendents of Police are constantly touring round their respective charges inspecting the work of Station Houses and instructing the staff. This is very necessary, as the Force may be considered to be in its infancy as a modern Police Force and therefore requires constant supervision. Results are already apparent as the improvement in method and promptness in compliance with standing orders on the part of Station staffs is very noticeable. Superintendents inspect all the stations of their charge not less than once a year and backward Stations more often; Circle Inspectors have to inspect each station in their Circle once every three months.

A special branch consisting of 2 Inspectors, 4 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Head Constables and 6 Constables has been formed to secure the efficient prosecution of Police cases in the Courts, and also for the recording of finger impressions of convicts, previous conviction detection and general criminal intelligence work. This is a most important branch and is doing very good work.

A good start has been made in the formation of a Police force suited to modern conditions and to the needs of a State of the size and importance of Rewa and, if the same standard of supervision, instruction, and discipline is maintained in the future the Force should at no distant date compare not unfavourably with that of any other State in India.

Among those of the Department who have not spared themselves in their endeavours to co-operate in the task of organisation special mention should be made of Rai Bahadur Mahadeo Prasad, a retired officer of the Central Provinces Police, Pt. Dwarka Nath Padru, an Officer of the United Provinces Police, Mr. Devidas, formerly of the Indore State Police, Superintendents of Police in this State, and Pt. Arjun Nath, Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General of Police. The Inspectors have also done well but the work of Inspector Gulab Khan requires special mention as he, by

his excellent example of smartness and efficiency as officer in charge of the Reserve Lines, has contributed largely towards the inculcation of discipline amongst the lower ranks of the Force.

4. Jail and Lock-ups.

There is only one Jail in the State, besides of course the usual police and magisterial lock-ups in the district and the Police lockup at Rewa. The principal industry in the Jail is rug and carpet making. Blankets and cloth for the use of prisoners are also manufactured by the Jail inmates. Prisoners are also employed on extra-mural labour at the State Press and the State gardens. There is a vegetable garden attached to the jail also.

The daily average number of prisoners and cost per prisoner during the last five years has been as follows :—

Years.	Daily average No. of prisoners.	Cost per prisoner.	Total Cost.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1917—18.. .. .	277	0 2 10·85	18,387 8 3
1918—19.. .. .	300	0 4 0·01	27,380 2 2
1919—20.. .. .	316	0 4 2·14	30,120 9 6
1920—21.. .. .	433	0 5 2·27	51,304 5 6
1921—22*	404	0 4 1·17	34,664 3 0

* Up to end of August 1922.

Structural changes and other improvements were found necessary in the Jail and a full report on the subject was submitted by the Home Member in 1920. The proposals were sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja Regent on the recommendation of the Council. The cost sanctioned was Rs. 47,117 as compared with Rs. 27,834 and Rs. 36,240 the budget figures for 1918-19 and 1919-20 respectively. Taking the figures of 1918-19 for comparison the increase was as follows:—

	Rs.
1. Establishment	9,174
2. Maintenance	7,809
3. Miscellaneous	2,300

Total ,19,283

As prices were abnormally high during 1920-21 the increase in maintenance (Rs. 7,809) was unavoidable. Purchase of 20 breech loading muskets for the Reserve Jail Guard was sanctioned and is included under head miscellaneous above. As regards establishment the salaries of the staff were increased and it was proposed to secure the services of an experienced Jailor from British India. Further it was proposed to have a separate wards staff for the Jail as the Military guarded the Jail. Owing to financial stringency it has not been found possible to give effect to this last proposal. An I.M.S. Officer who is Superintendent of the State Medical Department is Superintendent of the Jail, a very much better arrangement than the previous one under which the Magistrate or Judicial Commissioner used to be the Jail Superintendent.

The female ward of the Jail has been improved. A separate ward for juvenile offenders and one for under-trial prisoners are under construction. The building of the defunct Weaving Factory is being improved for conversion into a ward for under-trial prisoners. Steps are also being taken to provide suitable quarters for the Jail staff in place of the existing mud barracks.

Staff.

The staff consists of :

1 Superintendent ; 1 Jailor ; 1 Assistant Jailor ; 1 Accountant ; 4 Clerks ; 1 Chief Warder ; 3 Head Warders ; 24 Warders ; 1 Chowkidar ; 1 Mate and 9 Sweepers.

No Jail guard has yet been appointed and the Military guard the Jail.

5. Military.

The Military Forces of the Rewa State consist of two great divisions :—

Two Divisions of the Force. (1) The Regulars, who are disciplined and (2) the Irregulars (largely undisciplined) comprising Ikka Sardars, Chowdhaiyyas and Jagirdars and their retainers ; the latter though generally holding land in lieu of pay are also in most cases partly paid in cash by the Army Department.

The Regular Force in the time of his late Highness stood as follows:—

1. The Bandhogarh Garrison, composed of 4 heavy Bullock Batteries of 4 guns each, the whole making a total of 16 guns with an aggregate complement of 403 Officers and men, the bullocks being taken from the State Gardens and other Departments such as Jail, Transport, etc.

2. The Horse Artillery, consisting of 4 Field Batteries of 4 guns (9 pounders) each, the whole making a total of 16 guns with an aggregate complement of 481 Officers and men and 448 horses.

3. The cavalry, composed of two Regiments known as Raghuraj and Venkat Lancers, each having a complement of 487 officers and men, the horses in the former being 426 while in the latter 427.

4. The Infantry, composed of 4 Battalions known as Raghuraj, Venkat, Govind and Chatarbhuja Battalions, each having a complement of 681 officers and men, one extra Officer being attached to the Chatarbhuja Battalion for Police duties.

5. Two Corps of Signallers one Mounted and the other Foot, the first consisting of 51 officers and men and 48 horses and the other of 96 officers and men.

6. The Shikargah Company, consisting of 139 officers and men, their chief duty being the protection of big game in preserved areas and the making of all Shikar arrangements.

7. The Mule and Bullock Transport, consisting of 60 mule carts and 60 bullock carts with an aggregate complement of 142 officers and men, 120 mules and 180 bullocks.

8. The Camel Squadron, having a complement of 53 officers and men and 67 Camels chiefly used for Dak duties.

9. There were besides attached to the Military Department the Army Head Quarter, the Horse Artillery, the Mounted Brigade and the Foot Brigade Offices, the Central Workshop, the Ordnance Department, the Military Hospital, the Veterinary Hospital, the Commissariat Department and the Horse and Mule Breeding Farm at Madhogarh.

The rank and file of the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments included 298 musicians forming 6 Band Companies.

A few months after the inauguration of the Regency Administration, a meeting of the Council was held on the 10th July 1919, which was presided over by His Highness the Regent himself. In that meeting His Highness, when moving the question of the desirability of reduction in the Army, was pleased to observe that in his opinion the expenditure on the Army was disproportionate to the income of the State and as

H. H. the Regent's views regarding reduction of Army.

money was urgently required for other improvements which were of a very important nature, the Army should be reduced in number and the money thus saved be made available for the reforms which he had under consideration. He further observed that he was not particular whether any units were reduced or the old arrangements kept intact as long as the expenditure was brought down to reasonable limits. His Highness also assured the Council that the reduction in the Army would not be considered to bind the young Maharaja in any way, it remaining open to him to raise the Army back to its full strength on his attaining his majority.

The Council after discussion unanimously expressed its agreement with His Highness the Regent's views and passed a resolution in which His Highness was requested to nominate a Committee to give effect to the proposed reduction, examine, along with other matters connected with the Army, the working of and the necessity for the Military Workshop and arrange for the abolition of the Commissariat Department with effect from 1st October 1919.

His Highness the Regent was pleased to approve the proposals of the Council and to appoint a Committee consisting of the President, the Vice-President, the Home Member, the Fouj Buxi and Captain Lal Gopal Singh for the purpose. But on the retirement of the President and the Fouj Baxi from service shortly afterwards, the Vice-President, who succeeded the President and was placed in charge of the Army with the concurrence of the other two Members effected the necessary reduction and submitted a report in 1921 for the re-organisation of the whole Force. His proposals were, with a few modifications, sanctioned by the Acting Regent, Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A., who in doing so congratulated the President on the careful and painstaking way in which he had elaborated his scheme.

Main features of re-organisation. The main features of the re-organisation scheme are :—

- (1) Bandhogarh Garrison : This has been reduced by two batteries and only two batteries of 4 guns each have been kept.
- (2) Horse Artillery : This too has been reduced by two batteries, only two batteries of 4 guns each, with half the number of wagons, being retained.
- (3) The Cavalry : The number of Officers and effectives (including Mounted Signallers) in both the Regiments has been reduced to 424.
- (4) The Infantry : The two battalions known as Govind and Chatarbhuja Battalions are disbanded and the number of officers and effectives (including Foot Signallers) in the remaining two, viz., Raghuraj and Venkat Battalions, has been reduced to 660.

- (5) Mounted and Foot Signallers: Both of these are abolished.
- (6) The Shikargah Company: This has been transferred from the Army to the Shikargah Department under the Khasgi.
- (7) The Mule and Bullock Transport and Camel Squadron: The number of mule and bullock transport carts has been reduced to 20 each while the number of camel sawars maintained is 22.
- (8) The Band: This has, under the advice of Mr. J. A. Durham, R.M.S.M., F.L.C.M., Director of Music, Indore State, whose services were temporarily obtained from the Indore Durbar in June 1920, for the reorganisation of the Band, been completely separated from the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments under a capable Band Master, and the number of musicians reduced to 80 of whom 48, including 1 Clerk and 1 Storeman, form the strength of the State Band, and the remaining 32 are formed into two Pipe and Drum Bands used for Military Marching purposes and for ceremonial parades.

The whole of the Regular Forces, as re-organised, besides Re-organised strength. the General and Staff Officers, stand as under:—

Artillery.

Name.	No. of officers.	No. of effective men.	No. of non-effective men.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	No. of horses, etc.	No. of bullocks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Horse Artillery	9	127	47	183	108 *	..
Bullock Battery and Bandhogarh Garrison	8	99	12	119	..	..
Total ..	17	226	59	302	108	..

* Of the horses 9 are for Officers' use who are responsible for their upkeep.

Cavalry.

Name.	No. of officers.	No. of effective men.	No. of non-effective men.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4.	No. of horses.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Raghuraj Lancer	12	200	31	243	212
Venkat Lancer	11	201	31	243	212
Total ..	23	401	62	486	424*

* 23 horses are for Officers' use who are responsible for their upkeep.

Infantry.

Name.	No. of officers	No. of effective men.	No. of non-effective men.	Total of Columns 2, 3 & 4.
1	2	3	4	5
Raghuraj Battalion	11	319	25	355
Venkat Battalion	11	319	25	355
Total ..	22	638	50	710

Transport.

Name.	No. of officers.	No. of effective men.	No. of non-effective men.	No. of mules.	No. of bullocks.	No. of camels.	No. of carts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mule and Bullock Transport ..	2	8	43	40	40	...	40
Camel Sawars .. ..	...	22	...	...	...	22	...
Total ..	2	30	43	40	40	22	40

Bands.

Name.	No. of officers.	No. of effective men.	No. of non-effective men.	Total of columns 2, 3 & 4.
1	2	3	4	5
The State Band	1	48	3	52
The Pipe and Drum Bands ..	..	32	..	32
Total ..	1	80	3	84

Each Corps mentioned above is commanded by its senior officer, who is responsible for the due instruction of regiment in drill and also for the maintenance of discipline, order and proper system of internal economy.

Command.

The Horse Artillery, the Mounted Brigade and the Foot Brigade General officers have been brought under reduction, one Brigadier-General, kept on the Army Head Quarter Staff, being substituted in their place. The whole Force is under the Army Head Quarters Office presided over by the Fouj Bakshi, assisted by 4 Staff Officers, each in charge of a separate section in his office, *viz.*, Correspondence, Accounts, Treasury and Records. His Office establishment has been overhauled and reconstituted.

Similarly the staff of the Central Workshop, the Ordnance Department, and the Military and the Veterinary Hospitals has been examined and reformed.

The Commissariat Department, which was a sort of Commercial enterprise, and purveyed for the wants of the Army and other Departments of the State, was abolished by order of His Highness the Regent, as it was found to exercise great hardship and oppression on the poor ryots. This Department never maintained or submitted regular accounts and their preparation has now been ordered. This matter has been dealt with in Account Office.

The Horse and Mule Breeding Farm at Madhogarh, which was started in 1922, has, with a Capital cost of Rs. 55,551-3-6 to the end of February 1920, only furnished 81 foals of an estimated value of Rs. 16,000. A re-organisation of the Department is under contemplation. The Government of India at the request of the Darbar, allowed Major H. Allen, R.A.V.C., of the Army Remount Department, Saharanpur, to visit the Farm and make recommendations. Major Allen's proposal about its reorganisation has only lately been received.

Horse and Mule Breeding.

Owing to high prices of foodstuffs, cloth and other commodities the salaries of some of the Commissioned officers as also those of the rank and file of all units, which were admittedly inadequate, had to be increased. The subjoined statement will show the scale obtaining before the Minority Administration and the revised scale:—

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

						Old Scale.	Revised Scale.
						Rs.	Rs.
Lieutenants	..	..	..	..	..	25—35	30—40
Staff allowance	..	..	..	..	..	10	15

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Name of Unit.	Name of Rank.			Old scale.	Revised Scale.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Artillery	{	Sergeant .. ..	..	13 0 0	18 0 0
		Corporal .. ..	..	10 0 0	14 0 0
Cavalry		Dafadar .. ..	..	15 0 0	18 0 0
Infantry and Bandhogarh Garrison		Sergeant .. ..	..	13 0 0	18 0 0
Transport		Corporal .. ..	..	10 0 0	14 0 0
<i>Rank and File.</i>					
Artillery	{	Trumpeters .. ..	..	8 0 0	11 0 0
		Farriers .. ..	..	
		Gunners .. ..	..	
		Drivers .. ..	..	
Cavalry	{	Signallers .. ..	..	10 0 0	11 0 0
		Trumpeters .. ..	..	
		Farriers .. ..	..	
		Sawars .. ..	..	
Infantry and Bandhogarh Garrison	{	Signallers .. ..	..	7 0 0	10 0 0
		Buglers .. ..	..	
		Sepoys .. ..	..	
Transport		Drivers .. ..	..	6 0 0	8 0 0
<i>Followers.</i>					
		Syce .. ..	..	5 1 6	7 1 8
		Khalasi .. ..	..	6 0 0	8 0 0
		Bhishti .. ..	..	6 0 0	8 0 0
		Sweeper .. ..	..	5 0 0	7 0 0
Camel Squadron		Camel Sawars .. ..	..	6 7 0	9 0 0
Ordnance Department		Mochi .. ..	..	8 0 0	12 0 0
				(plus dearness allowance which they received to the end of 1921).	

In connection with the revised scale three points are worth noting:—

(1) In the case of Non-commissioned Officers there are only two good conduct promotions of Re. 1 each, provided in the proposals, to be given after 6 years and 12 years of completed service instead of 3 good conduct promotions given at regular intervals in ten years as before ; while in the case of the rank and file the former practice of giving two good conduct promotions of Re. 1 each after 6 and 12 years from the date of enlistment has been retained.

(2) A horse chanda or subscription of Rs. 1-8-0 per head per month, from the non-commissioned officers and Rs. 1-4-0 from those of lower rank in the Cavalry regiments has been remitted.

(3) The Kahars engaged for scouring kitchen utensils, etc., of sepoy and sawars have now been ordered to be paid at Rs. 7 per mensem by the State, irrespective of the amount of contribution collected from the pay of non-commissioned officers and sepoy at the rate of 3 pies per rupee, which latter amount is to be credited as reduction of expenditure.

The re-organisation of the Band on the lines recommended by Mr. Durham has been carried out and, though substantial increment in their salaries and allowances has been made, they have not yet been raised to the level recommended by Mr. Durham on account of financial reasons.

Increase in the pay of Ministerial staff, Compounders, Artisans and Workmen has also been made.

On account of the high prices of gram and fodder the cost of the up-keep of animals also rose high and the Council sanctioned substantial increases for the up-keep of animals by raising the allowances as under :—

Name of Unit.							Old scale per mensem.	New scale per mensem.
							Rs.	Rs.
Artillery Horses..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	22
Cavalry Horses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	17
Transport Mules	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	13
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	9
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4

NOTE.—This increased scale has only been sanctioned for the time gram sells at less than 10 seers the Rupee.

Horse allowance to Captains and Lieutenants, excepting those in the Artillery and Cavalry Regiments, has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 per mensem, those excepted already drawing Rs. 20 per mensem.

Uniforms. Some improvements have also been made in the Uniforms and their materials.

Buildings. The Military Lines have been repaired, urinals and latrines for the lines, which did not exist before, have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 15,060 and separate conservancy arrangements have been provided.

Total cost. The total annual cost of the whole Regular Force is Rs. 5,30,000 in round figures against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 10,04,000 previous to reorganisation. The latter figures do not include the expenditure on the Shikargah Department and the amount of Scholarships given to Military Cadets at the Rewa High School, which items were transferred in 1919 to the Khasgi and the School respectively. Cost of uniforms, remounts and leather goods are also not included in the old figure of expenditure nor are the figures for those expenses available.

The subjoined table shows the comparative strength of the State Army in men and animals before and after the re-organisation :—

—							Before Re-organisation.	After Re-organisation.
<i>Men.</i>							Rs.	Rs.
In the Regular Force	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,064	1,657
In miscellaneous branches attached to the Army.							120	89
							5,184	1,746
<i>Animals</i>								
Horses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,349	532
Mules and ponies	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	40
Camels	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	22
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	40
							1,726	634

The re-organisation of the Army necessitated a considerable reduction in the strength of the Regular Force and other establishments attached to the Army. Some of the men were provided with places in other Departments but a great number was disposed of by payment of pension or

Liberal rules, in respect of pension and gratuity, were sanctioned by His Highness the Regent, the amount of full pension being especially raised to half the amount of salary instead of one-third which is the usual rate in the State. The total monthly amount of pension given is Rs. 2,463-15-11 per mensem, while the total amount of gratuity and other dues paid has been Rs. 1,79,510 as per details given below :—

	Rs.
On account of gratuity	1,19,400
On account of leave due	11,910
For refund of Chanda money in the Mounted Brigade	48,200
	1,79,510

The Irregular Force consists of horse and foot. Those falling under the former head are called Ekka Sardars and Chowdhiiyas while those under the latter are called Piyada Jagirdars.

The statement given below will show the number and remuneration of the different branches of the Irregular Forces in the State :—

Name.	No.	Monthly remuneration in cash.	Estimated average annual remuneration by income from land.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Ekka Sardars	72	1,086 15 9	1,614 1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,701 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Chodhaiyyas	17	66 7 9	346 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	412 12 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Piyada Jagirdars :—				
(i) Mukhiyas or Jamadars 318				
(ii) Piyadas 969				
	1,287	....	34,720 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	34,720 2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total ..		1,153 7 6	36,680 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	37,834 0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

The total annual expenditure on the Army, besides remuneration by income from land, thus amounts to :—

	Rs.
Regular Force	5,30,000
Irregular Force	13,842

5,43,842 or Rs. 5,50,000 in round numbers.

Jagirs yielding an annual rental of Rs. 6,705-10-8, granted in favour of 52 Mukhiyas or Jamadars, have been resumed during the minority (up to

the 15th August 1922) largely owing to the death of the original grantee. The number of Piyadas, including Mukhiyas, involved in these grants was 263.

Sepoy Mangal Singh, resident of village Deeor, near Sohagi, in Tehsil

Teonthar, was awarded the Star of 1914-15. The

The Star of 1914-15. Star was made over to Mangal Singh's widow

owing to his death before it was received here for delivery.

The Council is greatly indebted to Mr. J. A. Durham, R.M.S.M., F.L.C.M., Director of Music, Indore State, and Major H. Allen, R.A.V.C., of the Army Remount Department, Saharanpur, for the interest and trouble they took in thoroughly studying the requirements of the Departments in which their advice was sought and for their able reports regarding their reorganisation.

6. *Municipal Administration.*

At present only three towns in the State, Rewa, Umaria and Sutna, have

got some form of municipal administration. The

Municipalities.

municipality at Rewa has existed since 1911 but

those at Umaria and Sutna were formed in 1920 and 1921, respectively.

Some menial staff is maintained at Govindgarh for sanitation of the town but it is looked after by a Darogha. Similarly sweepers paid by the Sanitary Department are kept at some important villages under the control of either the Medical or the Customs Departments. The Home member is the administrative head of the Departments.

The municipalities in the State are official bodies. The Chairman is an official and the members are all nominated, the official element predominating.

The municipalities have no power of taxation, octroi and such other town

duties, usually collected by municipalities, are

Powers and functions.

collected here by the Customs or Permit Department.

Their resources are therefore limited and

substantial Durbar grants are made. The municipalities, however, with the sanction of the Durbar collect conservancy cess and what may be called a tax on property and circumstance which in no case may exceed Rs. 2 a month per house.

Their principal function is to look after the cleanliness of the town and street lighting, of which there is very little in fact, and to take measures against epidemics.

Owing to the unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements at Rewa a Health

Officer under the direct control of the Home Member

Sanitation Department.

was appointed in 1920 to look after the sanitation of the town. This year the Sanitation Department

of the State including that of the Rewa town has been placed under the Superintendent, Medical Department, as Superintendent of the State Sanitation:—

A scheme for the improvement and reorganization of the Municipal and Sanitary Departments of the State was put up before the Council in 1919 by the Home Member and was sanctioned by His Highness the Regent at the recommendation of the Council. The sub-joined statement gives figures of the Budget grants for years 1918-19 to 1921-22 :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
<i>I.—Recurring.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) General	108	2,000	3,300	2,437
(2) Rewa Municipality .. .. .	..	5,082	6,676	8,874
(3) Rewa Sanitation	22,969	30,783	34,467	28,004
(4) Sutna Municipality	5,566	9,160	9,490	12,909
(5) Umaria Municipality	1,619	6,676	9,180	9,472
(6) Govindgarh Municipality	616	1,194	1,689	1,799
Total ..	30,878	54,895	64,802	63,555
<i>II.—Non-recurring.</i>				
(1) General .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(2) Rewa Municipality .. .. .	..	..	..	..
(3) Rewa Sanitation	1,500	32,300	20,400	6,000
(4) Sutna Municipality .. .. .	..	11,970	10,550	4,510
(5) Umaria Municipality .. .. .	..	300	300	300
(6) Govindgarh Municipality .. .. .	..	1,560	635	635
Total ..	1,500	46,130	31,885	11,445
Grand Total ..	32,378	101,025	96,687	75,000

Main improvements. The main improvements effected at Rewa may be summarized as under:—

(1) The conservancy staff has been increased, and placed on a proper footing and the salaries of the staff have been improved.

(2) 50 Street lamps have been installed in Rewa town where streets were not lighted before.

(3) A number of ruined and dilapidated houses in the town, which were formerly used for filthy purposes, have been demolished and levelled down.

(4) Pits and hollows in the town and its vicinity, which were breeding ground for mosquitos, have been filled up.

(5) Public latrines have been installed and incinerators built near some of them for burning night soil and other refuse.

(6) An adequate number of sanitation carts and buffaloes has been provided for carrying night soil and sullage water.

(7) Dust bins have been located in the town at suitable places for the reception of all house and street rubbish and additional rubbish carts provided for carting it away.

(8) Three hand-pumps have been purchased for use in time of fire, there being no fire-brigade at present.

There was a severe epidemic of cholera in the State, especially in Rewa in 1921 which was followed by an outbreak of plague at Sutna and Rewa. The Sanitation Department spared no pains in taking such preventive measures as it possibly could. During the hot weather, which is the time at which cholera usually makes its appearance, wells at Rewa, Sutna, Umaria and Govindgarh were treated with permanganate of potash and people were advised to drink boiled water. Printed leaflets containing necessary instructions to be observed before and after the disease were distributed broadcast. Above all, a permanent sanitation staff has been provided for guarding the banks of the river at Rewa in order to prevent the water being fouled by people living in the vicinity.

During the outbreak of plague inoculation was encouraged and some destruction of rats was also resorted to. People were moved out into plague camps and the Durbar provided hutting materials free especially to those who could ill afford to defray the cost. At Sutna the extensive Military Lines were placed at the disposal of the people for use as a plague camp. In order to induce the people to move out the Durbar in all cases took upon themselves the watch and ward of both the plague camps and the evacuated areas.

The Regent in Council has sanctioned the construction and maintenance of Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Rewa and Sutna. The proposal, however, has not yet been given effect to.

7. *Cattle Pounds.*

The Durbar has maintained Cattle Pounds in the State for a number of years. This is a sovereign right and no Illakadar or Thakur can maintain Cattle Pounds. The Deputy Magistrates control the pounds. The fees minus prescribed commission to the keepers are paid into State Treasuries.

The number of Cattle Pounds in the State is 148.

Number of pounds. These are in charge of the Police, Forest, Permit, Excise and Education Departments as convenient. No commission or allowance was previously paid to the keepers. The matter was submitted to the Council by the Judicial Member and a commission of an anna in the rupee to the keepers as their remuneration was sanctioned by the Regent. Receipts from Cattle Pounds in the year 1917-18 and 1918-19 were Rs. 18,096 and Rs. 18,412 respectively. Later figures are not available. The necessary improvements required are (1) arrangements for fodder for the cattle impounded, (2) construction of proper Cattle Pounds, (3) employment of graziers and (4) of independent keepers, where necessary. These improvements are being gradually carried out.

Fees. The fees and feeding charges realised are as follows :—

Animal.								Fee or fine.	Feeding charges per day.
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Elephant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	0 8 0
Camel or buffalo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 8 0	0 2 0
Cow or horse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	0 1 0
Sheep, goat and calf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 0 6
Pig	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 1 0

Half of the feeding charges, except for the towns of Rewa, Sutna, Umaria and Govindgarh, were paid into the State Treasury. As prices of fodder had arisen like all other articles this amount was insufficient. The Council have therefore recently sanctioned the Home Member's proposals that the whole amount received as feeding charges should be spent on fodder for cattle impounded.

If no owner turns up cattle are sold by public auction after seven days of their entry in the Cattle Pound. If the owner appears within six months the sale proceeds minus fines and feeding charges are refunded to him.

CHAPTER VI.

Production.

1. *Customs Department.*

The Superintendent of Permit is the head of the Customs and Excise Departments. He is assisted by a Joint Superintendent,

General.

who is for all practical purposes, in immediate charge of the Excise Department. The Superintendent of Permit was formerly an ex-officio Inspector of Schools and the Joint Superintendent in charge of the Sugar and Oil Factories at Bodabag. Both of them have been relieved of their extraneous duties and are now free to devote undivided attention to their respective departments.

The trade in the State was not in a very flourishing condition owing to various causes the chief among them being

Trade.

unfavourable seasons, high prices and the embargo on the export of all foodgrains, which was removed only in June 1922.

The chief articles of import were cloth, yarn, wheat, salt, sugar, gur, cocoanut, areca nut, kerosine-oil, vessels of copper, brass, and iron and sundry articles of foreign manufacture : while the trade in export was chiefly confined to ghee, oilseed, mahua, myrabolam and other minor forest produce—wheat, arhar and rice being exported in 1922 after the removal of the embargo.

The following statement shows the receipts from Customs duty and other cesses, collected through the Customs Department,

Receipts.

during the Regency period. Besides the import duty on goods brought into the State from foreign territory there is a duty levied on the internal movement of all goods of local produce from one place to another in the State for the purposes of trade. This has been shown in the statement separately. The miscellaneous receipts include receipts from Bayai Cess, royalty on stone, ferry tax and grazing fees, etc.

Year.	Duty on imports from foreign territory.	Duty on internal movement of goods in the State.	Duty on exports.	Miscellaneous cesses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 ..	1,79,950	66,700	1,24,370	1,11,730	4,82,750
1919-20 ..	1,47,215	48,578	2,01,510	1,55,545	5,52,848
1920-21 ..	1,36,675	74,015	92,535	1,37,895	4,41,120
1921-22 ..	1,33,275	83,463	1,70,215	1,11,056	4,98,009

The Customs tariff schedules in force in the State were drawn up during the minority of his late Highness. No attempt seems to have ever been made to revise them and they have remained almost unchanged to this day.

The Tariff.

Owing to high prices due to unfavourable seasons and abnormal conditions resulting from the War, the export of food grains was prohibited by the Durbar in 1915. The embargo continued till 1920 when Government control on the booking of goods by railways was removed.

Prohibition against export of ghee and food grains.

The export of ghee had also been prohibited but the restriction was withdrawn in 1919 and the export was allowed on payment of Rs. 5 per maund in addition to the ordinary export duty of Rs. 2-6-5 per maund. Though the quantity of ghee exported in 1920-21 was only 10,665 maunds as against 16,675 maunds in 1916-17, the resultant duty realised on the former was Rs. 78,921 as compared with Rs. 40,020 on the latter.

The restriction on the export of food grains, imported into the bazars at Sutna and Pali from the adjoining territories, was next withdrawn. This gave an impetus to the import of food grains into those bazars from all the neighbouring territories. The stocks thus replenished proved of immense value in the famine of 1920-21.

The above relaxation was extended in 1921 to all the bazars in the State territory on the B. N. Railway, which relaxation followed by a year of plenty, resulted in the revival of trade and the falling of prices.

The next step was the removal of the embargo on the export of food grains produced in the State with this safeguard against a sudden rise in

prices that the duty on rice was tentatively raised from 12 annas to Rs. 1-8-0 per 2½ maunds and on other food grains from 6 to 8 annas to Re. 1 per maund. There was no marked rise in prices while the duty derived from export of grain in June 1922 increased by Rs. 40,814.

With the closure of the Bodabagh Sugar Factory at Rewa the heavy protective duty on the import of gur, sugar and their preparations was abolished and the duty on gur and sugar. brought down to its original level.

A new *ad valorem* duty of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. on the import of cycles and musical instruments has been imposed. A further *ad valorem* duty on other luxuries such as scents, etc., is under consideration.

With a view to encourage the import of cereals the import duty on them was reduced in March 1920 to one-fourth of the scheduled rate. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in 1920 the concession continued till May 1922.

Export of goats from the State had been prohibited for some time past and this prohibition led to a clandestine traffic resulting in a loss of revenue to the Durbar. Export of goats was therefore re-opened in July 1920 and an export duty of Rs. 0-8-0 per head imposed on it.

On the closure of the Hide Factory at Umaria, the State monopoly in respect of the purchase and export of hides and skins was withdrawn, with effect from the 1st July 1922 and the trade in hides and skins was freed from all restrictions. The export duty on hides was however raised from As. 6 to Re. 1 per hide and on skins from 6 pies to one anna and half per skin.

Owing to the slump in the leather market the trade in hides was not at all brisk as the following figures will show :—

Year.	No. of hides exported.	Duty.
		Rs. a. p.
July 1918 to June 1919	42,306	5,841 0 0
July 1921 to June 1922	13,666	12,372 15 0

The famine of 1918-19 and the consequent high mortality among cattle was chiefly responsible for the large figure of export in that year.

An Assistant Superintendent and an Accountant were badly required to promote efficiency and despatch of work and **Staff and their salaries.** have been added to the staff of the Customs Department. The salaries of the subordinate staff were very inadequate and the scale has been slightly improved. The Junior Clerks now get from Rs. 12 to 15 per month as against the former scale of Rs. 8 to 10, while the pay of the Mutsaddis has been raised from Rs. 6 to 8. These salaries too can hardly be called adequate, especially in a Department which is full of temptations.

The total cost of the Department during this period has been Rs. 55,012 in 1919-20 and Rs. 58,860 in 1920-21 as against **Cost of the Department.** Rs. 16,950 in 1918-19. The estimate of cost for 1921-22 amounts to Rs. 76,400. The rise in expenditure is largely due to the increase in the salaries of the staff as pointed out above.

2. Excise.

The two famines of 1918-19 and 1920-21, following one after the other in quick succession, and the increase in duty on country spirit and all intoxicating drugs have affected both consumption and revenue. The following statement shows the total amount of spirit and intoxicating drugs issued from the several warehouses in this State and the total Excise revenue during the period under review :—

Year.	Country Spirit in proof Gallons.	Opium.		Ganja,		Bhang.	Total Revenue.
		Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	
1917-18	19,955·6	42	15	30	0	106	Rs. 1,48,307
1918-19	18,600·6	37	36	15	22	30	1,37,941
1919-20	25,983·1	29	27½	14	23	105	1,49,115
1920-21	14,039·5	30	1	18	20	145	1,52,552
1921-22	11,408·8	23	17½	14	0	..	1,22,170

In 1918 the Madras system of Abkari was in force in the Hazoor, Raghurajnagar, Sirmaur and Mauganj Tehsils in the North ; **Abkari System.** and at Umaria and Shahdol and in the four miles belt on either side of the B. N. Railway line in the South. The Madras system has been introduced in the Teonthar Tehsil

from the 1st April 1919, and the 4 miles belt increased to 6 miles from 1st April 1922.

In the rest of the area in the South the out-still system still prevails. The whole area was formerly farmed to one contractor but the villages are now licensed either individually or in small groups.

Duty on country spirit formerly varied in different areas. The scale was raised in 1919 and again in 1920 and has been made uniform in the whole area under the Madras System with effect from 1st April 1922.

....	Duty per L.P. Gallon in 1918-19.	Duty per L.P. Gallon in 1921-22.
Hazur, Raghurajnagar and Sirmaur Tahsils excluding the town of Rewa and Sutna ..	Rs. a. 1 4	} Rs. 2. This has been reduced to Rs. 1-12-0 per L.P. Gal- lon from 1st July 1922.
Towns of Rewa and Sutna	1 4	
Manganj Tehsil	0 8	
Teonthar Tehsil	Nil.	
4 mile belt on either side of B. N. Railway excluding Umaria and Shahdol	0 8	
Umaria and Shahdol	1 4	

Similarly the duty on opium and hemp drugs as also their retail price have been raised during the period under review :—

....	1918.		1922.	
	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.
Opium	Rs. a. Rs. 22 minus cost price.	Rs. a. 30 0	Rs. a. Rs. 36 minus cost price.	Rs. a. 50 0
Ganja (Senawad)	6 0	15 0	10 0	25 0
Ganja Baluchar	4 0	55 0	10 0	60 0
Bhang	Nil.	Nil.	0 8	2 8

A small area was sown in the State with poppy every year, the yield in opium not exceeding 5 maunds, against a local consumption of 40 maunds. The area was, however, scattered in about 50 villages in the Teonthar Tehsil—an insignificant patch being also grown in an isolated village near Hanmanana at the extreme eastern end of the Mauganj Tehsil. This naturally presented great administrative difficulties and effective control on the produce was impossible. The cultivation of poppy has therefore been prohibited in the State since 1919.

The consumption of charas in the State was insignificant and its sale was prohibited with effect from the 1st April 1919.

The Rewa Excise Act, with subsidiary rules and regulations, was passed in 1921. The Act deals with all classes of intoxicants and special care has been taken to incorporate in it provisions necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the International Opium Convention of 1912.

The staff has been strengthened and two Inspectors for “Preventive Duty” have been added to it.

In order to secure efficiency and control and create an *esprit de corps* in the two allied Departments of the State, the general supervision of the Subordinate Establishment of the Excise Department has been entrusted to the Deputy Superintendents and Inspectors of the Customs Department. Two Inspectors of the Customs have also been sent to Dhulia for Excise training.

The salaries of the staff have been revised and improved.

The Council are very grateful to Mr. J. H. Cox, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise in Central India, for the valuable advice given by him from time to time in effecting improvements in this Department.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Works Department.

1. *Reorganization of the P. W. D. by Mr. W. B. Starky.*

The Public Works Department formerly comprised, in addition to Public Works proper, other departments and works such as, the State Gardens, the Sanitation Department, Boundry Settlement, Payment of compensation for acquisition of land and houses, Electrical Department and Water Works for the Palace, repairs to State Bandhs, and the State Kothi at Allahabad.

**Former
ment.** **arrange-**

On the report of the Finance Member of the Council, who remained in administrative charge of the Department till August 1920, all these *miscellaneous departments mentioned above* were transferred to their proper heads and the Public Works Department relieved of its extra duties.

The working of the Department was not satisfactory. Plans and Estimates of works undertaken were seldom prepared. Payment of bills was inordinately delayed and was, for want of final settlement of the bills, oftentimes made from imprest and moneys placed at the disposal of the Engineer for special works. Bills amounting to lakhs of rupees for works done years ago, several of which had not been even measured, had been lying in arrears. The accounts were in a chaotic condition. The total liabilities of the Department could not be ascertained and each time that enquiry was made quite different figures were returned.

On this state of affairs being brought to the notice of His Highness the Regent, he requested the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to allow Mr. H. B. Learoyd his Secretary in the P. W. Department to look into the matter and offer advice. Mr. Learoyd kindly formulated certain proposals for the reorganisation of the Department and the introduction of an improved system of accounts.

A scheme for the reorganisation of the Department, which was largely based on Mr. Learoyd's recommendations, with **Reorganisation.** due modifications to suit local conditions, was then submitted by the Finance Member to the Council and sanctioned by His Highness the Regent at the Council's recommendation.

In the meantime Mr. W. B. Starky, lately Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, was appointed Advisory Engineer of the State in charge of the Survey of road communications and

reconnaissance for lines of railway in the State, and His Highness the Regent was pleased to place the P. W. Department also in his charge in August 1920. This was followed by the appointment of Rai Sahib Radhakishen, formerly Assistant Engineer under the Central India Agency, as State Engineer in place of Babu Sripati Ghosh, the old Engineer, who had resigned. The Department has since been thoroughly reorganised, necessary P. W. D. forms have been introduced, rates have been revised, payments regularised and the work placed on a sound footing. A commodious building for the P. W. D. offices has also been constructed.

During the period of the Regency from 1919 to the end of July 1922 the P. W. D. maintained the existing roads and buildings.

2. *Buildings.*

Offices for the President (Rs. 5,820) ; the Revenue Member (Rs. 2,260) ;
New Buildings. the State Accountant (Rs. 13,680); and the Inspector-General of Police (Rs. 25,930)—were constructed.

Improvements to other offices have been carried out.

Offices for the Superintendent, Medical Department (Rs. 4,600) ; and for Officers of the P. W. D. (Rs. 16,540) have been built.

Some old Military Barracks have been converted into Lines for the Reserve Police, for whom a Hospital, Offices, Store Rooms, Magazine, Horse-Lines, and Motor House have been constructed at a total cost of Rs. 74,030.

Police Outposts, and quarters for Head Constables at Rewa were built at a cost of Rs. 6,840.

Station Houses and Quarters for Police are being built at Sutna, Govindgarh and Raipur. The expected expenditure to the end of 1921-22 is Rs. 16,000, Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 4,500 respectively.

Hawalats for the safe custody of prisoners on trial have been made near the District Court, Rewa.

At the Jail the long felt want of wards for Juvenile Offenders (Rs. 6,400) and for Females under trial (Rs. 1,280) has been satisfied.

A ward for males under trial and quarters for the Jail Staff are in course of construction, the expected expenditure to the end of 1921-22 being Rs. 4,500 and Rs. 4,600 respectively.

An Anglo-Vernacular School designed on a liberal scale has been built at Umaria (Rs. 14,630) ; and one is under construction at Rewa, which will probably be completed by the end of October 1922, the expected expenditure in 1921-22 being Rs. 12,000.

Dwelling houses have been constructed for the Guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, at Govindgarh (Rs. 10,040) ; and for the Superintend-

ent, Medical Department at Rewa (Rs. 18,770) ; while many additions and alterations have been made to the houses tenanted by the President and other officials of the State.

Houses at Rewa for the Advisory Engineer, the Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police and the District Superintendent of Police are in progress, and will be completed early in 1922-23.

A Veterinary Dispensary with quarters for the Veterinary Assistant and the Compounder has been built at a cost of Rs. 4,200.

Urinals and latrines for the Military Lines at Rewa have been built at a cost of Rs. 15,060.

3. Communications.

More than 240 miles of road have been aligned and surveyed and on these roads about 90 miles of earth work as shown in the

New Roads. subjoined statement have been completed ; but skilled artizans being few in Rewa, the bridging still remains to be done :

Name of road.	Length in miles.	Length in miles of which earth work has been completed.
1. The Laur-Naigarhi Road	8½	8
2. The Rewa Baikunthpur-Sirmaur Road	25	23
3. The Rewa Gurh-Badwar Road	18	16
4. The Mangawan-Sohagi (Allahabad Road)	33	25
5. The Rhenchua-Chorhat Sidhi Road	26	4
6. The Sutna-Amarpatan Road	20	5
7. The Beohari Sahdol Road	50	9
	180	90

The formation width of the principal old main roads has been widened or a considerable distance.

For the more efficient maintenance of the roads two Steam Road Rollers and five water carts have been purchased.

Tools and Plant. In order to encourage manly exercises Polo grounds have been laid out at Govindgarh, Rewa, and Sutna, and play grounds for school boys have been provided at Rewa and Umaria.

The total expenditure on the Public Works Department from 1st October 1918 to 30th June 1922 has been Rs. 13,47,193, distributed as under :

—	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Establishment	23,463	29,851	59,779	60,434
2. Original Works—				
(a) Buildings .. ..	....	37,065	1,94,153	1,50,309
(b) Communications ..	* 3,32,061	....	....	26,480
3. Repairs and maintenance—				
(a) Buildings .. ..	....	42,189	82,941	29,747
(b) Communications ..	....	20,025	69,968	97,253
4. Tools and Plant and their repairs .. ..	....	....	52,561	2,914
Total ..	3,55,524	1,29,130	4,59,402	† 4,03,137

* The figure includes Rs. 2,09,265 paid on account of arrears for 1917-18.

† The Budget provision for 1921-22 is Rs. 5,25,000.

In addition to the above amount Rs. 1,05,475 charged to famine expenditure have been expended by the P. W. Department on surveys of roads and earthwork done on some of them.

The settlement of old claims for arrears, some of which had been going on from 1904, was especially entrusted by His Highness the Regent to the Finance Member, in which work he was greatly assisted by his Personal Assistant, who is a retired Government P. W. Department Accountant. The number of cases dealt with by the Finance Member, the total amount of claims settled and paid after deducting the advances is shown below :

No. of cases dealt with.	Amount allowed by the State Engineer.	Finance Member's award.	
		Sanctioned by the Council.	Pending Council's sanction.
789	Rs. 3,39,800	Rs. 3,90,000 *	Rs. 1,44,000 †

* This amount related to 781 cases. Cash payment made in these cases after deducting advances was Rs. 2,89,000.

† This amount relates to 8 cases. Cash payment to be made after deducting advances amounts to Rs. 91,000.

Only 4 cases are now remaining in the Finance Member's Office for settlement.

4. *Railway Reconnaissance Survey.*

The State is very short of railway communications. The only railway lines which traverse the State are the Jubbulpore-Allahabad section of the East Indian Railway and the Bilaspur-Katni Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The first only runs for about 30 miles on the northern border of the State through parts of the Raghurajnagar and Teonthar Tehsils, with only two stations in State at Sutna and Dabhaura, while the other passes through the Sohagpur and Bandhogarh Tehsils in the western portion of the State.

With a view to the economic and mineral development of the State, which in the absence of modern methods of communication and transport is impossible, the Regency Council, on the report of the Finance Member and with the approval of His Highness the Regent, resolved to approach the Government of India on the subject of the construction of important railway lines in the Rewa territory. The Political Agent in Baghelkhand was accordingly addressed—it being also suggested that the proposed railway line for the opening up of the Korea Coal-fields, on the southern border of the State, should, if constructed, be aligned from Venkatnagar Railway Station in the Rewa State on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

It is gratifying to note that the Government of India has viewed the proposals with favour and has sanctioned the following surveys on the 5' 6" gauge to be carried on by the East Indian Railway :—

Survey sanctioned by Government.

- (a) a reconnaissance survey of a line from a point on the Daltonganj Branch of the East Indian Railway to a point on the Jubbulpore line near Katni, with possible extensions into the State;

(b) a detailed survey for a line to connect Daltonganj with the Coal-fields of Hotur.

The Agent, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has also been addressed by the Railway Board to give full consideration to the wishes of the Durbar if the alignment from Venkatnagar is suitable.

The survey operations from Dultonganj began in November 1920. The survey party marched through the Rewa territory in January 1922 and the Engineer-in-Chief, Central Indian Coalfields, Railway Reconnaissance survey, who was in charge of the party has, it is believed, submitted his report to the Railway Board.

The route suggested by the Darbar is one passing through the State south of the Son River and close to 24° north.

Suggested routes. This route, it is believed, besides running close to the Tehsil head-quarters of Deosar, Gopad Banas and Beohari, will open up the rich forests of the State lying in that part and will pass through the chief iron ore deposits, the noteworthy outcrops of coal in the Singrauli Coal-field and the famous corundum deposits near Pipra in Singrauli.

CHAPTER VIII.

Vital Statistics.

1. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

Formerly the Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand used to be the Superintendent of the Medical Department of the State, including Vaccination, and received an allowance of Rs. 300 a month. Under the revised arrangements with the Government of India, the Darbar have got their own whole-time Officer from the 18th April 1922. The first Superintendent appointed by the Darbar is Major C. H. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.D., I.M.S., whose services have been obtained on loan from the Government. The Agency Surgeons who held charge before him during the Regency were Lt.-Colonel S. Hunt, I.M.S., Lt.-Colonel J. R. J. Tyrrell, M.D., I.M.S., and Major H. W. Pierpoint, O.B.E., I.M.S.

The cost of the Medical Department including the Vaccination Department has been Rs. 52,885 in 1919-20 and Rs. 72,171 in 1920-21 as against Rs. 48,486 in 1918-19. A budget provision of Rs. 80,000 has been made for 1921-22.

The number of in-patients and outdoor patients in 1920-21 was 1,537 and 1,25,084, respectively, as against 2,026 and 1,23,892 respectively in 1917-18.

The number of major and minor operations was 3,343 in 1920-21 as against 2,981 in 1917-18.

The increase in the Medical Budget has been largely due to the revised gradation of service, the improvement in salaries and allowances and the high prices of medicines.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons were formerly divided into three grades, drawing a monthly salary of Rs. 25, 35 and 45 while a uniform allowance of Rs. 10 per month for dispensary work was given to each. Since 1919, at the recommendation of Colonels Hunt and Tyrrell, the service has been divided into 4 grades and the salaries of the grades raised to Rs. 30, 40, 60 and 80 respectively with an allowance of Rs. 15 in the case of those who belong to 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades, the allowance to 4th grade men being Rs. 10. A higher rate of salary is provided in the case of senior 2nd grade and 1st grade Sub-Assistant Surgeons of over 20 years service, who will draw Rs. 100 and 120 respectively, and will be entitled to a dispensary allowance of Rs. 30 per month.

The salaries of compounders and dressers was also improved. The compounders now get from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month and the dressers from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per month.

Service in the Medical Department is non-pensionable. The State has, however, for the future provision of the members of this Department started a Provident Fund in which a sum of Rs. 5 for each Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Rs. 1 to 3 for each compounder is deposited every month. The amount thus contributed is invested in Government Securities and each individual gets the accumulated sum and interest due to him at the time of retirement, or it is paid to his heirs in the event of his death while in service.

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in 1919 was 17. One Hospital for the Police Lines at Rewa and two second class dispensaries, one at Mauganj and the other at Sirmaur, have since been opened. There are now 5 Hospitals in Rewa (of which one is a Zenana Hospital), 2 at Sutna and one at Umaria. The number of dispensaries in the Mofussil is 12.

There are very few suitable medical buildings in the State. Necessary additions to and alterations in the Hospitals at Rewa and Sutna have been made but owing to lack of funds or the preoccupation of the P. W. Department no new buildings could be constructed.

The Durbar have been contributing Rs. 600 annually towards the King Edward Medical school for a number of years. His Highness the Regent in Council has lately raised the amount to Rs. 2,000 on an appeal for more funds having been made by the school authorities.

There is at present only one Durbar scholar receiving instruction in the Medical School at Indore.

2. Vaccination.

The Vaccination staff under the Superintendent, Medical Department, consists of 1 Deputy Superintendent, 2 Assistants, 36 Vaccinators and 3 paid probationers. The salaries and travelling allowances of the staff have been revised. The Assistant Vaccinators now get Rs. 15 per mensem as travelling allowance, instead of Rs. 5 per mensem, which they used to get before. The scale of salaries for 1st, 2nd and 3rd grade Vaccinators now provided is Rs. 15, 12 and 10 in place of the old scale of Rs. 12, 10 and 8, respectively. Their allowance has been raised from Rs. 2 and 1-8 to Rs. 5 per month each.

Vaccinators were given reduced salaries in the off season. They are now given full salaries in pursuance of a scheme for the re-organisation of the Department presented by Colonel Tyrrell and sanctioned by His Highness the Regent at the recommendation of the Council. Under the new scheme the Vaccinators have to undergo a training as compounders and dressers during the off season. It is hoped that they will, on being trained, be available for employment on epidemic diseases duty and also as substitutes for subordinates of the Medical Department on leave. It is also contemplated to utilise them, when trained, as the nucleus of the future Travelling Dispensaries of the State by combining the treatment of simple diseases in the mofussil with vaccination, which additional work they will be able to undertake in their rounds very easily, on being provided with some simple drugs.

The total number of vaccinations during the period under review has been as follows :—

Years.	Total number vaccinated.					
1918-19	27,909
1919-20	38,165
1920-21	33,333
1921-22	35,939

3. *Epidemics.*

The figures of mortality from epidemic diseases for the year 1920-21 and 1921-22 so far as reported are given below :—

Year.	Plague.	Cholera.	Influenza.	Small-pox.	Total.
1920-21	2	687	15	6	710
1921-22	644	..	110	6	760
Total ..	646	687	125	12	1,470

CHAPTER IX.

Education.

1. *Number of Educational Institutions.*

The total annual expenditure on Education before the Minority Administration was Rs. 41,777. In 1920-21 it amounted to Rs. 88,561, while the budget provision for 1921-22 is Rs. 1,01,200, of which Rs. 78,643 have already been spent to the end of July 1922.

Educational Institutions. The Educational Institutions in the State at present are :—

- 2 High Schools, one at Rewa and one at Sutna, teaching upto the Matriculation Standard of the Allahabad University.
- 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Umaria.
- 5 Vernacular Middle Schools.
- 62 Vernacular Upper Primary Schools.
- 42 Vernacular Lower Primary Schools.
- 1 Training class for the training of teachers of the Vernacular Schools.
- 5 Girls' Schools.
- 3 Sanskrit Schools.
- 1 Vedic Pathshala.
- 1 Islamia School.

Control. The High Schools at Rewa and Sutna are under the direct control of the Head Masters, while the rest of the institutions are under the control of an Inspector of Education, who is assisted by two Deputy Inspectors. The administrative control at the beginning of the Minority Administration was vested in the Home Member but was, in April 1920, transferred to another member styled Member for Public Works and Education.

The present Inspector, Babu Jagdamba Prashad, belongs to the Educational Service of the United Provinces and was obtained on loan from the Government in January 1921.

2. *High Schools.*

The High Schools at Rewa and Sutna are known as the Darbar High School, Rewa, and the Venkat High School, Sutna respectively. Both these schools have, during the period under review, been re-organised, their staff

The High Schools at Rewa and Sutna.

strengthened by the appointment of better qualified teachers and the scale of pay revised to meet the increased cost of living. Thus there are at present 19 teachers in the Durbar High School, Rewa, each drawing an average monthly salary of Rs. 50 against 16 teachers in 1918-19 with an average monthly salary of Rs. 38 each. In this institution there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils which has gone up from 227 to 249.

At the Durbar High School, Rewa, two new posts one of a Drawing Master and the other of a Senior History teacher have been created. Drawing being one of the optional subjects at the Matriculation Examination the creation of the post has removed a long felt want.

The Darbar High School had a Vernacular Department attached to it in which instruction was imparted in Hindi. It also included a Police Training Class, a Patwari Training Class and a Class for the training of Military Cadets. This last-mentioned class was abolished in 1919 when recruitment for the Army was stopped. With the re-organisation of the Police and the Revenue Departments the work of training Police Officers and Patwaris has automatically passed on to their respective Departments and the Classes in the School have been brought under reduction, while the Vernacular Department, in order to remove congestion from the school building and relieve the Head Master of the extra work which diverted his attention from his legitimate duties, has been formed into a separate Hindi Middle School under the supervision of the Inspector of Education. A separate building for this school is also under construction.

New furniture costing about Rs. 4,000 has been obtained for the Durbar High School and new books worth Rs. 500 added to the School Library. Increased grant for sports and outdoor games has been sanctioned and a new Foot Ball ground prepared for the boys of the High School.

The wants of the Venkat High School at Sutna have not been lost sight of. A senior History teacher for the English Classes and an additional Hindi teacher for the Anglo-Vernacular Department have been provided. Increase has been made in the recurring grants for the Science Laboratory, games and scholarships and an annual recurring grant for prize distribution has been sanctioned. A separate clerk for Office work has been allowed and a separate peon has been given to the Head Master, who formerly used to get a sepoy from the Kotwali for peon's duty.

A tuition fee was imposed in 1913 in both the Vernacular and English Classes of the Schools at Rewa and Sutna.

Tuition fees.

This, though not large, worked hardship on the poorer classes and handicapped Primary Education. His Highness the

Regent, at the recommendation of the Council, remitted it altogether in the Hindi Classes and reduced it by half in the English Classes. The scale of fees now charged ranges from 0-4-0 in the Third Standard to Rs. 1-8-0 in the Final Matriculation Class.

Kumars Lal Parbhakar Bahadur Singh and Lal Krishna Pratap Singh of the Rampur Naikan Family were sent

Kumars at the for studies to the Daly College at Indore in 1920.
Daly College.

Both are doing very well. Kumar Prabhakar Bahadur Singh has this year been selected as the winner of the Beville prize for intellectual attainments, games and moral character.

Lal Sadarshan Singh, the young Thakur of Chamu, is joining the College this year.

A State Scholar was sent to the Muir Central College at Allahabad for higher education in 1920 and a scholarship

Scholarships.

of Rs. 40 per mensem was granted to him. Another State Scholar was trained as a mechanic in the Government Technical Institute at Lucknow and has been given employment in the State.

Besides the Vernacular Middle school at Rewa, which is under construction, a building has been provided at Sutna

Buildings.

for use as a Boarding House for the Venkat High school and an enclosure wall for the compound of the school has been built to add to the privacy of the building.

An Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been established at Umaria to provide facilities for Primary Education in the

Anglo-Vernacular School at Umaria.

southern portion of the State as also to meet the growing demand of the Colliery servants for an Institution of this nature for their boys. The school has been named "Gulab School" after His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa, who graciously performed the opening ceremony in May 1921.

The school has been built at a cost of about Rs. 14,000 and the annual expenditure sanctioned for running it amounts to Rs. 3,600 in round numbers.

3. Vernacular Schools.

Vernacular Education.

17. In 1919 there were 74 Vernacular Schools in the State, the total number of pupils in all these schools being 3,119.

A scheme for the development of Primary Education in the State was sanctioned in 1920, and the annual grant raised from Rs. 18,923 to Rs. 96,845. Though an increase in the salaries of the teaching staff was made, it

was inadequate to attract qualified teachers and the progress was naturally slow. After a year's working it was found that with the opening of 23 new schools and the improvement in supervision, and though the number of pupils had gone up from 3,119 to 6,177, only 73 additional teachers—mostly untrained—could be had, the number being 175 against 102 of 1918-19. Consequently a supplementary scheme providing better pay and prospects for the teaching staff was sanctioned in September 1921. The scheme provides for a total number of 150 schools at a prospective recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,44,720 and a gradual enforcement of the scheme, as funds are available, is contemplated.

Twelve new schools of which 2 are aided have since been started—the total number of schools now being 109 against 74 in 1919. The total number of teachers is 207 against 102 and of pupils 8,884 nearly three times that of 1919, the number in that year being 3,119 only. The teachers now get a minimum pay of Rs. 12 per mensem and a maximum pay of Rs. 40 against a minimum of Rs. 6 and a maximum of Rs. 18 in 1918-19.

Drill and physical exercises have been introduced in the Vernacular Schools.

The distribution of the Vernacular Schools in the State with regard to Tehsils is as under :—

	In 1918.	New schools opened.	Total.
Hazoor Tehsil	10	6	16
Raghurajnagar	10	4	14
Teonthar	7	7	14
Mauganj	6	3	9
Gopad Banas	9	4	13
Deosar	4	1	5
Bandhogarh	9	2	11
Beohari	10	2	12
Sohagpur	2	1	3
Sirmour	7	5	12
	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 35	<hr/> 109

The actual expenditure on Primary Education in 1920-21 was Rs. 64,998. The allotment for the current year is Rs. 76,000 of which Rs. 60,450 have already been expended to the end of July.

All classes of Sudras in the State were excluded from admission into the schools. The bar has however been removed in respect of some of the high class Sudras while it still operates against others who are considered very low or belong to the class of untouchables. The Regent, while sanctioning the proposal of the Council in this matter, has remarked that "for the present certain classes had to be excluded but efforts should be made gradually to extend the privilege of education to all classes of Rewa subjects."

A training class for training the existing staff of the Vernacular Schools and increasing their efficiency has been started at Rewa under the direct supervision of the Inspector of Schools. Fifteen teachers received training at the last session of the school and 15 more are now undergoing instruction. Arrangements are also being made to depute a few of the teachers for training in the Normal Schools of the United Provinces.

There are 5 Girl's Schools in the State, 4 at Rewa and 1 at Sutna but they are not in a flourishing condition, the number of girls receiving education in all these schools being only 194. The State is very backward socially and it will take some time for the people to appreciate the benefits accruing from the education of women.

The three Sanskrit Schools and the Vedic Pathshala are old institutions and have continued to do good work. One of them gives elementary instruction in the three R's in Hindi, while in Sanskrit it teaches up to the Prathama and Madhyama Standard of the Benares Sanskrit College and has also prepared scholars for the examination of the Calcutta Sanskrit Association. The other two Sanskrit Pathshalas only give religious instruction to boys preparing for priesthood.

The Vedic Pathshala teaches the three Vedas, the Yajur Veda, the Rig Veda and the Sama Veda.

The Islamia School is a recent addition started by the Mohammadans of the town and the Durbar has made a grant-in-aid to this school to encourage private enterprise in matters educational.

Baboo Jagdamba Prashad has done good work and the progress made in Primary and Secondary Education is largely due to his efforts.

CHAPTER X.

The Geological Department.

1. *State Geologist's publications.*

This Department was created by His Highness the late Maharaja of Rewa in 1917 with the object of systematically and thoroughly examining the mineral deposits of the Rewa State and exploiting such as were already known to occur. Mr. K. P. Sinor, M.A., B.Sc. (Bom.), A.R.C.Sc., A.R.S.M., D.I.C. (Lond.), was appointed State Geologist in March of that year. The preliminary spade work thus undertaken by the State was indeed a step in the right direction. But in the absence of communications and transport facilities the progress was very slow and the exploitation of the mineral resources on commercial lines and extension of research and experimental work under commercial conditions, for want of necessary financial assistance, did not hold forth any promise for a number of years. The Department was therefore abolished after five years in April 1922.

The State Geologist was given a clerk, a sub-overseer, laboratory servants and peons. He had his head-quarters at Umaria where a Laboratory, equipped with physical and chemical apparatus and reagents for quantitative analysis of ores, minerals and rocks was placed at his disposal. It also possessed a large "Dick" model petrographic microscope with various accessories including a small camera for photo-micrographic work.

The total expenditure on the department during the five years of its existence (of which three years and five months were during the minority period) amounted to Rs. 54,500.

During the period Mr. Sinor held office he toured in the southern portion of the State in December 1917 and January and February 1918 and again from 9th December 1918 up to 13th March 1919. In October 1919 he examined the Johilla Coalfield near Pali and during the winter months conducted a traverse of the southern parts of Gopadbanas and Deosar Tehsils which were not examined by him before.

State Geologist's publications. The State Geologist has written notes on the following subjects :—

1. The Rewa State Coalfields ;
2. General Geology of Rewa State and minerals of economic importance occurring in the State; and
3. Rewa State Corundum.

The Council has sanctioned the publication of these notes in the form of bulletins. They are at present in the press and will be out shortly.

2. *Chief Minerals.*

The chief minerals and rocks of economic importance so far known to exist in the Rewa State are (a) Coal, (b) Corundum, (c) Lime Stone, (d) Iron Ores, (e) Copper Ore, (f) Lead Ore, (g) Yellow Ochre, (h) Felspar and Fire Clay, (i) Bauxite, (j) Round pebbles of trap.

A brief description of the minerals and rocks will not be void of interest as giving some idea of the mineral resources of the State.

(a) Coal.

This is by far the most important of the economic products of the State. There are five Coalfields in the State having a superficial area of 2,527 sq. miles, viz., Umaria (6), Korar (9½), Johilla (11½), Sohagpore (1,600), and Singrauli (900). Of these five coalfields, coal is systematically worked by the State Colliery only at Umaria and is being quarried by two private Companies at a place known as Burhar in the Sohagpore coalfields. All the other coal areas are at present lying dormant. The quality of coal in the different coalfields is much the same. The coal in the State is non-coking and, though unsuitable for use in the manufacture of iron and steel in the usual way in blast furnaces, can be converted into electricity which can then be utilised in smelting iron ores in electric furnaces. The seams in the different coalfields vary in thickness from 4 ft. in the Korar coalfield to 12 ft. at Umaria and to 20 ft. in the Johilla coalfield.

The Bilaspore-Katni Branch of the B.N. Ry. passes through the Umaria coalfield and runs close to Johilla and Sohagpore fields. The Singrauli coalfields are far removed from the railway and will take years to come into prominence.

During the minority with a view to the mineral development of the State, a coal mining lease in respect of 4 square miles at Burhar in the Sohagpore coalfield was granted, with the approval of the Government, to the Villiers Colliery Company, Ltd., Calcutta.

The grant of another lease in respect of 2 square miles at the same place in favour of Kaul Industrial Works, Patiala, has been sanctioned by the Acting Regent at the recommendation of the Council and approved by the Government of India. The lease will be shortly executed.

A syndicate, composed of some of the Illaquadars and officers of the State known as the Bagelkhand Syndicate, acquired in 1918 from His Highness the late Maharaja an area of 2 square miles at Burhar for mining purposes and started working the same without a lease. The terms have now been

settled but the grant of the lease is deferred pending the settlement of some demands by the State against the syndicate, which it is hoped will be settled in a short time.

Messrs. Dalchand Bahadur Singh of Calcutta have applied for a coal prospecting license in respect of two areas, 61 and 10 square miles, known as Dumar Kachar and Rampur areas respectively, in the Sohagpore coalfield. The grant of the license for two years has been sanctioned by the Council and the Acting Regent and the draft of the license is under preparation.

There are besides 22 applications from various individuals and firms for coal mining leases and prospecting licenses in the Sohagpore coalfield pending disposal.

(b) Corundum.

Corundum occurs at a place called Pipra (about 55 miles from Ahraura Road on the Daltongunj branch of the E. I. Railway, and 120 miles from Umaria on the B. N. Railway) in the eastern part of the Rewa territory and at Karkota about two miles distant from Pipra. The Corundum bearing area at Pipra covers about half a square mile, the corundum hills there being 60 ft. high and the deposit having a thickness of from 150 to 220 feet. In the Rewa territory it is found in a massive state and does not occur in the shape of crystals.

Corundum is, on account of its extreme hardness, used as an abrasive agent by being manufactured in the form of corundum powder, corundum ore, emery paper and corundum grinding discs.

Though the State Geologist thinks that the corundum industry in India seems to be very hopeful; enquiries made in London show that there is not much demand there for the Rewa Corundum. It may find its use in India as a regular item of trade in Delhi, Agra and Jaipore where the Indian Lapidary still flourishes but its successful working for the purposes of export, in the face of competition due to the importation of cheap abrasives from Europe and America is very doubtful. A silicide of carbon (in the form of crystals) artificially formed by heating a mixture of cake, sand and salt in the electric furnace is now superseding corundum as an abrasive.

In view of the above facts and the heavy transport charges, which are unavoidable in the present state of communications, the proper course is not to try to work the deposit commercially until its extent, quality and market value are thoroughly proved and Pipra is connected with some railway system. An annual license to some contractor for working and exporting it is all that is at present required.

(c) Lime Stone.

There are two lime stone quarries in the Rewa State, one near Sutna and another at Rewa. These deposits belong to the Upper Vindhyan system and are known as Lower Bundair Lime Stone. There is an exposure of crystalline lime stone about 4 miles from Umaria. It is mostly pure white—some of it having a bluish tinge—and can be used for ornamental work. There is another band of metamorphic lime stone at Amdari, and near Karud, not far from Harowar.

The lime stone at Sutna is mostly used in the manufacture of lime by the Sutna Stone and Lime Company. It is also railed to Barakar, 530 miles from Sutna, in a raw state where it is used as a flux in the manufacture of iron by the Barakar Iron Works. A small quantity is sent to Delhi and other places for building purposes.

The lime stone quarry at Rewa is mostly worked for the supply of stone to local contractors and builders.

There are great possibilities for the development of the lime stone quarries, especially those situated near the railway line at Sutna.

(d) Iron ores.

The prospecting work done in the State for these ores has been very little. It, however, shows that they occur largely in the transition rocks of the State which cover a length of about 120 miles, the greatest width being 20 miles. The 'Agarias' or native smelters used to work this industry in the State in former years and slag heaps are to be found in many parts.

The ore so far discovered is haematite (Fe_2O_3), though limonite has at times been found in association with it. Magnetite has also been found at Mainadhya in Singrauli.

A sample of haematite occurring near Saru ($24^\circ 25' \text{ N. } 82^\circ 6' \text{ E.}$) was sent to Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Works and was favourably reported upon by their Consulting Engineer who also declared the same to be free from titanium and to have a very low phosphorus content.

The future of the iron ores is intimately connected with that of the Singrauli coalfield and the development of roads and railways in the State.

(e) Copper ore.

Only surface observations have so far been made which indicate existence of this ore south of Sidhi in the tract lying between latitude $24^\circ 4'$ and $24^\circ 24' \text{ N.}$ and longitude $81^\circ 20'$ and $81^\circ 56' \text{ E.}$ Further investigations are very necessary to ascertain if a workable cupriferous lode exists anywhere near the places where encrustations of copper carbonate have been found.

At Cherka and Dhandukua there are some excavated pits which seem to be the remains of old workings probably conducted by some prospector.

(f) Lead ore.

Galena or lead sulphide had been discovered at Urghari 30 years ago. Two pits were again sunk on the site, one being in the original pit itself. The latter yielded some Galena but the work had to be stopped due to water percolating through the ground and filling up the pit.

(g) Yellow ochre.

This mineral occurs at two places in the Rewa territory, one at Bharauli in the Bandhogarh Tehsil and the other at Semaria in the Raghurajnagar Tehsil. Both places are at a distance of 24 miles from the nearest railway station.

This mineral can be utilised in the manufacture of paints for which there are great facilities in the State as the State produces linseed annually in large quantities and linseed oil, which is the chief ingredient required in its manufacture, can be locally extracted.

Negotiations for leasing the mine were carried on with Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. for a long time but no settlement seems to have been arrived at.

(h) Felspar and fire clay.

Felspar is mostly used in the pottery industry and in cement works. It occurs in some of the pegmatite veins traversing the gneisses.

Fire clay is used in the manufacture of fire bricks, etc.

Felspar and fire clay occur in the Supra Barakar formations which are well developed in the proximity of the B. N. Railway (Katni-Bilaspore Line) which runs through the southern part of the Rewa territory.

The Katni Cement Company exports fire clay at Chandia to their factory at Katni and pay royalty to the Durbar based on tonnage. They have now through their agents Messrs. Macdonald & Co., Bombay, applied for a lease in respect of one square mile on the clay mines at Chandia and all the preliminaries have been discussed and settled. As demand for these materials increases they will come into requisition.

(i) Bauxite.

This mineral occurs on the Amarkantak plateau in the Rewa State as also in Sirgo, Jhalwar and Andhi hills which lie to the north of Amarpatan. If the existence of large quantities of bauxite of good quality is proved, the proposition for the production of aluminium by reduction in the electric furnace will be well worth consideration.

(j) Round pebbles of trap.

Pebbles of trap of a spherical shape are found in the bed of the Johilla river near Birsingpur Railway Station on the B. N. Railway. These have recently been utilised by the Katni Cement Company for grinding pur their Tube Mills.

The Durbar was addressed by the Political Agent in Bagelkhand (his Circular letter No. 3822-24/431-20, dated the 3rd September 1920) regarding the proposal of the Government of India to increase the staff of the Department of Geological Survey within the next few years for

- (1) the systematic Geological Survey of India on a scale of 1" = 1 mile :
- (2) the collecting of information on the mineral resources of the country and,
- (3) the inspection of prospecting licenses and mining leases in relation to mining rules and giving advice as to their grant where asked to do so,

and to extend the operations of the department to Indian States and enquired if the Rewa Durbar desired to avail themselves of the assistance of the department.

On the matter being referred to the Council it expressed its willingness for the inclusion of the Rewa State in the operations of the department and His Highness the Regent approved of it.

The Political Agent was accordingly informed by the President of the Regency Council.

CHAPTER XI.

Mines and Industries.

(1) *State Collieries.*

Control. Mr. J. E. Tyres, M.I.M.E., was the Manager of the Rewa State Collieries until his death in February 1922. His connection with the Collieries extended over 18 years and the State has lost in him one of their old and faithful servants. He was succeeded by Mr. J. J. Turnbull, sometime Inspector in the Government of India Department of Mines.

During the minority the administrative control of the State Collieries has remained in charge of Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, B.A., LL.B., President, Council of Regency.

Output. The output of coal from the Collieries has been 176,084 tons in 1918-19, 162,182 tons in 1919-20 and 153,838 tons in 1920-21, while the estimated total output for the current year is represented by the low figure of 115,824 tons.

The reduction in output is due to the maximum of development to the "rise" and the cessation of development to the "dip" owing to the inundation of the whole of the "dip workings" and to lack of means of transmitting power to the necessary pumps. The gradual exploitation of the reserves, which had been formed in years past, was therefore commenced and practically all the output now is drawn from that source which is already within sight of exhaustion.

Labour. Labour conditions, owing to the demands of industries in British India, especially at Katni and Jubbulpore, have not been satisfactory. This factor with the high prices of the necessaries of life and general unrest caused a 'lightning' strike in 1921, inspite of the fact that an increase of 20 per cent. in wages had been given in the previous year. The strike was soon settled but not before an additional increase of 10 per cent. in wages was granted. Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, B.A., LL.B., was asked by the Acting Regent, Major Colvin, to proceed to the spot in person and the Regent and the Council both expressed their appreciation of "the skill with which he handled the case."

The following statement shows the number of persons employed at the State Collieries at Umaria :—

Year.	On the surface.		Underground.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1919	384	86	559	264	1,293
1920	935	226	377	79	1,617
1921	359	74	801	233	1,467

Although the output of the Collieries greatly declined the old level of profits has been maintained. This has been due to the brisk demand for coal which existed during and after the war, and to transportation and labour troubles in other coal-fields. With the return to normal competitive conditions coupled with the reduced output and high cost of raising, the profits will gradually diminish.

The subjoined statement shows the total earnings of the Colliery during the period under review :—

Year.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Gross profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	7,16,901	5,07,208	2,09,693	3,15,310
1919-20	6,97,960	5,06,603	1,91,357	2,87,501
1920-21	8,91,703	5,67,445	3,24,258	3,29,240

In 1920 it was found necessary to adopt electric pumping in order to save No. 10 shaft from complete inundation. A pair of centrifugal pumps, with the sanction of the Council and the Regent, were accordingly ordered from England. One pump is at work and has proved most useful, while the other, it is expected, will start working in September 1922.

A scheme for the electrification of the whole Colliery is under consideration of the Council.

The Collieries were inspected on two occasions by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, the late Mr. G. F. Adams, C.B.E., and Mr. R. R. Simpson, M.Sc. They were favour-

Inspections.

ably impressed with what they saw and both were in favour of the electrification of the existing mines.

(2) *Sutna Stone and Lime Company.*

This Company was granted a lease in 1905 in respect of a certain area near Sutna for a period of 20 years for making lime and other commodities therefrom and for carrying away, selling, and disposing of the same.

As the Company proposed to undertake considerable expenditure on improvements in order to increase the output, the Council, at the request of the Company, with the sanction of His Highness the Regent with a view to secure the Company's position, sanctioned a renewal of their lease for a further period of 20 years to commence from the date of the execution of the lease. The renewed lease was executed in June 1921. The Company have from that date increased the royalty by 25 per cent.—the revised rate of royalty being as follows :—

	As.	p.	
Ballast	2	6	per ton.
Unslaked lime .. .	3	9	„
Slaked lime	2	6	„

The Company applied for two extensions to the Railway Siding at their works near Sutna which were granted on the usual condition that the Railway Company would have permission to remove the permanent-way material in the event of the siding being closed.

The following figures show the stone quarried by the Company and the royalty paid to the Durbar :—

Year.	Quantity of stone quarried in cub. ft.	Royalty.	Remarks.
		Rs	
1919	1,253,000	13,071	100 cub. ft. is roughly estimated at 4 tons.
1920	1,820,000	11,282	
1921	3,764,000	12,069	

3. *Private Coal Mining Companies.*

There are two private Coal Mining Companies, the Baghelkhand Syndicate, and the Villiers Colliery Co., Ltd., Calcutta, working at Burhar on the B. N. Railway. They were started in 1918 and 1921 respectively.

Other sources from which the State derives royalty are the following :—

(a) Corundum at Pipra—

Year.		Excavated and exported.	Royalty. Rs.
1919	.. ..	2,000 mds.	6,031
1920	.. ..	4,200 mds.	14,700

(b) Sandstone (at Pathat quarries in Teonthar Tehsil)—

1919	.. ..	32,100 cub. ft.	321
1920	.. ..	41,400 cub. ft.	414

(c) Fireclay at Chandia—

1919	.. ..	4,500 tons.	542
1920	.. ..	2,545 tons.	256

(d) Ballast stone and mooram
(quarried by B. N. Ry.)—

1919	.. ..	88,584 cub. ft.	332
1920	.. ..	73,669 cub. ft.	276

4. *Shellac, Leather and Oil Factories and other Industries.*

The stic-lac trade was first introduced into the State some time before 1873 and the income from this was Rs. 500 by way of royalty on export given by a firm from Jubbulpore. About 1873 or so the income amounted to Rs. 12,000. The trade again fell away until it was revived in 1880. The out-turn gradually rose until it had amounted to about 52,000 maunds in the year 1916-17. The subsequent failure of the crop in 1917-18 told on the out-turn but it is expected to increase if properly developed. Prior to the establishment of a Shellac Factory in the State all the lac was exported.

The Shellac Factory was started in 1901-02 at Umaria and has been working ever since. It was worked by hand process till 1912 when the Durbar appointed Mr. Freymouth to manufacture shellac by machinery. He introduced his own patents and a large capital was spent. Mr. Freymouth had promised a return of 42 per cent. shellac from stic-lac. Before he could show results the Great European War broke out, and the Durbar were advised to curtail expenditure over this concern as the demand for shellac had fallen. Mr. Freymouth's services were therefore terminated in October 1914, and the Factory has since been working again under the old system of hand manufacture.

It has been under the control of Pandit Narayan Pantha, a trained Dehra Dun Ranger, and the work turned out during these three years has been satisfactory.

In the first two years the stic-lac supplied was not pure and the shellac manufactured from it was to a large extent rosinous. The pure supply of stic-lac has been enforced with the result that the out-turn now is between 45 and 50 per cent. pure and free from rosin.

Messrs. Thomas & Co., of Calcutta, were the Agents for the sale of shellac. His late Highness entrusted the work to Mr. J. C. Galstaun & Co., of Calcutta. Since December 1921 it has been entrusted to Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. of Calcutta, and there is every reason to think that Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Co. have done everything possible to effect speedy sales.

During the year 1921-23, 5,763 maunds of shellac were sold and the price fetched was Rs. 9,78,954-8-0.

Lac is grown on Cheola, Ghotar, Kusum and Ber.

That grown on Kusum is the best and commands speedy sale. But there are innumerable Cheola trees in the State and if properly worked, this industry has a very great future before it.

Hitherto, the stic-lac had been collected in Chowkis and thence brought to the Shellac Factory. This had its disadvantages. So this year as an experimental measure the Baigas were allowed to bring the stic-lac direct to the Umaria Factory where they were paid immediately on weighment. This had an excellent effect, and the sellers prefer this method to supplying it at the Chowkis, where they are at the mercy of the Forest Guards and other low-paid Forest subordinates.

One maund of shellac is produced from 2 maunds of stic-lac. The total cost of manufacturing one maund of Shellac is Rs. 55. Thus with the average price of Shellac at Rs. 150 the net profit is Rs. 95 a maund and everything points to continued prosperity for the shellac trade.

The present manufacture is done by artizans from Mirzapur. Continued efforts should be maintained to instruct local men in the art of manufacture. Very few local people have shown any intelligence in that direction.

The total estimated budget of income and expenditure for 1921-22 is given below :—

Income.			Expenditure.		
		Rs.			Rs.
Sale of Shellac	..	6,00,000	Establishment	.. ..	5,676
Sale of Kiri	..	9,600	Other charges	.. ..	1,09,708
„ Pankh	..	1,200	Commission	.. ..	20,716
„ Mulamma	..	9,000			
Total	..	6,19,800	Total	..	1,36,100

Until recently the stic-lac had been supplied as collected by the Forest Department free of cost to the Factory. The orders now are that stic-lac, charcoal and anything else required for the factory, should be supplied by the Forest Department on payment and adjustments made by paper transaction.

The Leather Factory was started by the State at Umaria in 1909 under the supervision of Mr. R. J. W. Oates, the then Director of Industries in the State. Mr. W. A. Freymouth was in immediate charge of it upto the end of 1913, when he was succeeded by Mr. P. N. Vatal who was its Manager until its closure in January 1920.

The Factory was run by a 65 K. W. electric plant (which has since its closure been transferred to the State Collieries for pumping purposes) and is fully equipped with "immersion tanks," vats, staking, splitting, shaving, glazing and printing machines to treat one hundred hides a day both by the babool bark and chrome processes. A boot-making and saddlery department was also attached to it.

This Factory was established principally with the object of supplying boots and other leather articles to State Departments, especially the Army, and incidentally for purposes of trade if the out-turn was in excess of domestic requirements.

The Factory however did not work at a profit. The causes are many and varied. To quote the Manager himself "the Factory was hopelessly disorganised when I assumed charge. Accounts were in arrears and everything upside down * * * I do not consider the return as adequate either, but taking into consideration the conditions prevailing here, it is a marvel that the factory did not lose heavily. I have no Assistants. A Tanner has been wanting for the last two years but is not available at the price the State wishes to pay. There was no trained labour and I had to train labour, staff and practically everybody in the factory. There were no markets for our goods and I had to find them. I worked as a Traveller, Boot-maker, Tanner, Engineer, Civil and Mechanical, practically alone without help. I had to build this business, which was ruined by my predecessors and reported upon by them to be closed as a hopeless concern."

One of the chief causes which contributed to the failure of the business was that no steps for improving the hides in the State were taken. The State hides being of dead animals are inferior to those obtained from outside which are generally of slaughtered ones. Besides, they were received at the Factory in a very bad condition and were mostly exported as unfit for any useful purpose in the Factory. Unwrought hides of slaughtered

animals for work at the Factory were therefore sent for from the United Provinces and sometimes all the way from Rangoon. This, added to the fact of too much commissioneering in hides and the working chemicals, etc., which was said to be going on, increased the cost and diminished the profits.

One of the complaints of the Manager was that for want of funds the factory could not run full speed which indirectly resulted in the increase in cost and diminution in profits. On the other hand stocks in leather and manufactured articles had accumulated to such an extent that the increase in outturn without a commercial backing was looked upon with apprehension and could not be recommended. The boot and saddlery department with too much labour at a low remuneration are not generally considered to have paid. During the War however the factory secured some big contract for the supply of boots to the Burma Police. This too failed in a short time and accumulations in ammunition boots alone reached the high figure of Rs. 80,000.

An investigation into the accounts of the Factory revealed that the total loss to the State in profit and loss account to the end of June 1922 amounted to Rs. 81,180. There is besides an outstanding balance of Rs. 16,440 which is mostly irrecoverable. many of those against whom balances are shown even denying any transaction with the Factory. In view of all these facts the Factory was considered a hopeless concern and His Highness the Regent sanctioned its closure at the recommendation of the Finance Member of the Council.

The question regarding the disposal of buildings and machinery is deserving of consideration. The factory as mentioned above is very well off in respect of these and it will be a pity if it were lost to the State. It has all the facilities for profitable working. With some improvement in the quality of the hides, the State can still get the supply at comparatively low price, while there is abundance of tanning material near at hand in the State Forests, which could be used to the mutual advantage of the factory and the Forest Department. There is no reason, therefore, when so favourably situated, why the factory should not prosper if worked on *Commercial methods*. If the State cannot afford to run it, there is sure to be no difficulty in leasing it on reasonable terms.

The Hide department was attached to the Leather Factory
Hide Factory. but after the closure of the latter it was placed
 under the Manager of the State Collieries at
 -Umaria. It continued for about a year and a half more till its abolition in
 July 1921.

The system on which this department worked was summarised by the President, Council of Regency, in his report to the Council, as follows :—

“ The State is divided into Northern and Southern Circles.

The Northern Circle consists of the following Tehsils :—

Hazur Tehsil, Raghurajnagar, Mouganj, Teonthar, Gopadbanas, Deosar and Sirmaur.

‘ The Southern Circle consists of :—

Sohagpore, Bandhogarh and Beohari.

‘ Each Tehsil is divided into Elakas and each Elaka generally contains one License-holder, although more than one are also appointed if the Elaka is big enough to accommodate them. This year (1919) there are 53 license-holders in all.

‘ Generally speaking the State only buys hides from the license-holders when the rates are favourable in the outside market otherwise the license-holders are allowed to export on payment of commission determined by the Manager, Leather Factory, according to market condition. It does not go down below Rs. 5 per maund, except during War time when markets were totally closed and Rs. 3 per maund was charged with the previous sanction of the Durbar.

“ When market rates are high hides are purchased and auctioned locally. Sometimes it yields as much as Rs. 13 to Rs. 15 per maund.”

It was believed that this system was defective as it gave the State a sort of monopoly and, by leaving a minimum of profit to the owner and the license-holder, offered inducement to either to remove the hides from the State clandestinely and evade payment of duty or commission. When there was a slump in the outside market the license-holder refused to buy and the Durbar had to reduce the purchase price, generally fixed at Rs. 10 per maund—on the facts being brought to its notice. Again the unrestricted power of the Manager, who could on his own authority enhance the commission rate, could be subject to abuse as the accurate determination of the rate, in accordance with the market conditions obtaining in British India, was a very difficult task. Besides, prices of commodities must be governed by market conditions and the fact of their being dictated to the owners of the goods by the State is in itself opposed to all principles of political economy.

Bearing these facts in mind, and in order to leave the internal trade in hides quite free and unrestricted and to allow it to flourish under the direct influence of competition, the President, Council of Regency, recommended the abolition of the Hide Department, a reasonable increase in duty on export to cover all losses, and the sale by public auction to the highest bidder of the right to collect this duty every year. His proposals were agreed to by the

Council and sanctioned by the acting Regent, Major E. J. D. Colvin, I.A. This new system has been introduced at present under departmental management and the results are being watched.

The Agricultural Department at the Bodabagh, about a mile from the Rewa Town, was constituted in 1907, the designation given to it being a misnomer as no agricultural work proper was ever done or even intended to be done by it. At the inauguration of the Regency Council it consisted of factories for the manufacture of sugar and oil ; a mill stone for grinding corn was also installed. All the mills at the factories were driven by a steam engine of about 45 B.H.P. commanded through a boiler of 130 lb. steam working pressure. The total capital investment in the whole concern, including building and machinery, was Rs. 1,66,000.

Sugar Mills. The sugar mills chiefly consist of one sugarcane crushing roller, one steam pump, fourteen boiling pans—4 in the factory and 10 distributed at the villages of Tala, Badwar and Semarya in the Mofassil—and 4 centrifugal machines, one of which is driven by a small engine fed by a separate vertical boiler. These machines can treat 75 maunds of 'rab' in all—producing 25 maunds of sugar—in a working day of ten hours.

Oil Mills. The oil mills consist of a dust removing and screening machine, with sets of pulverisation rollers, steam heaters and Hydraulic Presses. The front part of the rollers has a cake making appliance. The oil produced was unboiled. The factory is capable of yielding 22 maunds of oil a day at 30 per cent. of the seeds fed.

The mill-stone attached to the factories can grind up to 80 maunds of flour a day.

Two fertile neighbouring villages Barsaita and Badawar, both about 16 miles from Rewa, were entirely placed at the disposal of the Officer in charge of the factories for cane plantation. The cane produced was for the sole use of the Factory and the cultivators were bound down under an agreement to dispose of their produce to the factory at fixed rates. This officer could impress labour from those villages, during the working season, of course, on payment of some wages. Above all, in order to kill competition, import of all foreign sugar in the Rewa market was prohibited.

Similarly oil seeds for the oil mills were purchased in the State through departmental agency at favourable rates.

The laudable intentions of His late Highness in starting these industries with a view to the economic development of the State and the utilisation of its natural resources do not stand in need of any comment. It is true that

in a backward State it is necessary that the Ruler should assume the role of a " Beneficent Autocrat " with regard to industries, till such time as economic consciousness is created amongst the subjects of the State. But unfortunately these industries were started under very incompetent guidance and, in spite of all the concessions to and repeated promises of profit by those concerned, they worked at an actual loss, the total loss to the end of 1918 as reported by the State Accountant in profit and loss account of the sugar and oil factories amounting to Rs. 57,050 and Rs. 40,161 respectively. There are besides outstandings amounting to Rs. 7,660 which are all irrecoverable.

As there were no prospects for the financial success of the industries, partly due to inefficient supervision and partly to uneconomical methods of manufacture, unsuitable location of the Factories and want of facilities for the supply of raw material and coal, His Highness the Regent at the recommendation of the Finance Member and with the concurrence of the Council sanctioned the closure of these factories.

The flour mill was showing a small profit—the total profit from it to the end of the year being Rs. 995 but, as it was
Flour Mill. only an appendage of very minor importance, it also shared the fate of the sugar and oil factories.

A silk factory was also started at the Bodabagh, as a part of this department, with a capital expenditure of over Rs. 9,000 but as this also worked at a loss it was closed in 1918 by order of His late Highness.

The question that now arises for consideration is whether the factories
Future of these Mills. should be leased or the machinery sold and the buildings utilised for other State purposes.

Opinions on this point widely differ. On the one hand it is said that no mechanical industries in Rewa Town or its vicinity can be successful until Railway communications have been made ; while on the other hand it is pointed out that, apart from the fact that it would be a dead loss to the State to dispose of sugar machinery, which on account of the acuteness of the machinery market will not be available for some time to come, the sale of the existing plant, taking into account the age of the machinery, the market, and the cost and risk of dismantling and conveyance, cannot fetch a satisfactory price from an owner's point of view.

It is further suggested that it would be advisable to remove the existing sugar plant under skilled supervision from Bodabagh and instal the same economically, with some additions to make the methods of manufacture sufficiently modern to withstand any competition, in a more suitable locality where sugarcane can be grown and manufactured advantageously. The plant should be so arranged as to work with cane during the season and gur during

the off-season which gur could be procured cheap during the season from the surrounding Provinces of U.P. and C. P. and stocked for refining. Arrangements for the distillation of alcohol and motor spirit from Mahua, which is abundant in the State, could be made and attached to the sugar plant. It is believed that if this plan is carried out on a proper basis, consistent with economy, the industry, instead of proving a white elephant will serve a real need, better the economic conditions, and be a very substantial asset to the State, paying a handsome profit on the capital involved which should not be very great.

As regards the Oil Mills attached to the Factory, it is believed that, in view of the low price at which oil seeds sell in the State these mills, with some additions and alterations, could be worked successfully under proper supervision at the place where they now stand. In order to utilise the full power of the engine, the addition of half a dozen more presses to the existing plant at a cost of a few thousand rupees would suffice, while the mills by this turn-over would pay the State a good profit and become a valuable asset.

On account of these divergent views the decision of the question has been left over for the coming administration which will be well advised to obtain expert opinion before the matter is finally disposed of. If on account of financial reasons the State does not desire to work the Factories itself, there is every likelihood of capitalists coming forward to lease them under the altered conditions suggested above on terms profitable to the State.

5. *Water-power Resources.*

In connection with the appointment, by the Government of India, of Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, United Provinces, to make a preliminary reconnaissance of the water-power potentialities of India, the Rewa Durbar was asked by the Political Agent in Baghelkhand if it agreed to the investigation of the water-power sites on the Tons. The Council, with His Highness the Regent's approval, not only agreed to the Government's proposal but also requested the Government for the survey of the other waterfalls in the State such as those of Chachai on the Beehar and Keonti on the Mahana.

In response to the Darbar's invitation Mr. G. W. Lacey, Assistant Engineer, Ken Canal Division, visited the State in May 1919 and carried out a preliminary investigation of the water-power resources of the Tons, Beehar and Maha rivers. He was followed in April 1920, by Mr. T. M. Lyle, Executive Engineer on Special Duty, in connection with the Hydro-Electric Survey of India, who examined the

falls of Purwa on the Tons, Chachai on the Beehar and Keonti on the Maha rivers, inspected the falls on Odda and Goorma rivers in Eastern Rewa, and also prospected the Adwa Nadi in Southern Rewa. Mr. F. E. Bull, Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Survey of India, also visited the State in January 1921, and inspected the water-falls of Keonti (on the Maha river), Bihooti (on the Odda river) and Chachai (on the Beehar river).

The inspection-notes of all the above Officers are very lucid and contain most valuable information for which the Durbar is greatly indebted to them.

Inspection Notes.

The results of a rough reconnaissance go to show that there are great possibilities at the falls on the Tons and the Beehar. To quote Mr. Bull, "Inspected Chachai Fall on the Beehar River. This river has a catchment area of 640 square miles and there is a vertical fall of 370 feet and there is another 50 to 90 feet between the fall and the junction with the Tons below the Purwa fall which is the most obvious site for the power house at present; the site of the Chachai fall on the Beehar and the Purwa fall on the Tons are only 3 miles apart and the two power houses would both be near the junction of the two rivers unless further enquiry proves that the flood of the Tons backs so far up the Beehar as to wipe out the extra fall obtained by going down to the junction, when a site can be found on the Beehar near the fall." He further states "that the cost of the scheme should not be high. A rough estimate of the cost of the bund, escape, buildings, compensation for land, but excluding machinery, pipe line and transmission line, and giving a rate for earthwork of 20 per thousand cubic feet, is one crore of rupees, which works out to about Rs. 200 per million cubic feet impounded. This is a low figure compared with other similar works."

There is at present no demand for power in the neighbourhood of the falls. But Rewa, the Capital of the State, is 20 miles South of the Purwa fall, while two big cities, Allahabad and Cawnpore, are within 60 and 130 miles respectively of the sites. The demand at these places for lighting and fans is very likely, while Cawnpore, which is fast becoming the Industrial Capital of the United Provinces, may require a lot of power for its mills and factories. The electrification of the Railway from Allahabad to Jubbulpore is also a possibility.

CHAPTER XII.

Religious and Charitable Institutions.

The Charitable Department is in charge of a Superintendent under the administrative control of the Home Member. All charitable institutions in the State or outside which are endowed by the State either in land or cash are controlled by this Department. It also controls cash payments to various temples and ecclesiastical institutions, compassionate allowances granted to indigent or helpless persons, especially to widows or orphans of State servants who are left without any means of livelihood, and payments for sacred objects.

The most important religious sect in the State is Shri Vaishnavas or followers of the teaching of the great Hindu teacher Ramanuj, who lived in the 12th Century of the Christian era. The Ruling family in Rewa is of the Shri Vaishnava Sect and the most important religious endowment in the State, Lakshmanbagh, in the Rewa town, is Shri Vaishnava. The Swamiji of Lakshmanbagh is Raj Guru or High Priest of the State. There are, however, no acute religious or sectarian differences in the State and Shiva temples as well as those of other Hindu sects are also endowed,—Mohamadan institutions too not being ignored. A Shiva temple known as the Mritunjaya temple stands side by side with the Vaishnavite Jagannathji temple within the outer precincts of the Fort Palace.

1. *Villages granted in charity.*

The religious grants by the State are made either in villages or in cash. The villages granted for such purposes are known as "Dewarth." The number of such villages is 24, with an estimated income of Rs. 27,000. This is exclusive of the famous Lakshmanbagh endowment which will be dealt with separately.

The expenditure by cash payment is mostly stationary except for Punyarth (Mafi) or compassionate allowances which should be in the nature of things be variable. The cash expenditure on the Department in 1921-22 has been Rs. 1,32,814 as against Rs. 85,055 in 1917-18. The expenditure in the current year includes the sum of Rs. 50,000, paid on account of His late Highness' liberal donation of one lac of rupees towards the restoration of the sacred Kurukshetra Tank at Thanesar, District Karnal in the Punjab—the other moiety being paid by His

Highness himself in his lifetime. The principal heads of expenditure, with comparative figure, are given below :—

HEADS.	1917-18.	1921-22.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rajadhiraj and Jagannathji, Raj family temples at Rewa.	8,191 15 1	10,212 0 0
Temples	44,022 11 4	40,924 0 0
Mosques	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 0
Rathyatras .. .. .	....	500 0 0
Sadabarts .. .. .	....	2,835 0 0
Maghmela Prayag	5,725 0 0	2,000 0 0
Feeding of fish at Govindgarh .. .. .	....	1,479 0 0
Bidai or presents to Mahants and Sadhus .. .. .	....	200 0 0
Pinjrapol, Delhi and Bombay	4,000 13 6	1,800 0 0
Vaishnava Sabha	5,000 0 0	900 0 0
Repairs to temples .. .. .	....	2,863 0 0
Preparation of Panchang or Hindi Calendar .. .. .	....	324 0 0
Donation for repairs to Kurukshetra Tank .. .. .	....	50,000 0 0
Establishment	3,499 4 6	3,292 0 0
Total	85,055 6 5	1,32,111 0 0

The number of temples which receive grant is as follows :—

	1917-18.	1921-22.
Temples within the State	238	216
Do. outside the State	20	18
	<u>258</u>	<u>234</u>

2. Important Temples.

Temples.

Besides the Lakshmanbagh temples dealt with below, the most important temples in the State are :—

- (1) Rajadhiraj.
- (2) Jagannathji.
- (3) Maha Mritunjaya.

These three temples are situated in the precincts of the Fort Palace at Rewa ; their expenses amount to about Rs. 1,000 a month.

(4) Amhia, Rewa. This was the "Gurudwara" of Maharaja Vishwanath Singhji.

(5) Akhada Mukunddas, Rewa. This also appears to have been a "Gurudwara" of early Maharajas of Rewa.

(6) Akhada Purandas, Rewa. This was renovated by His late Highness and is now used as the Parade Church-temple to which the Hindus in the Army go for worship twice a month on the Ekadasi, 11th of the Hindu month, every fortnight.

(7) Ghoghar temple, Rewa.

(8) Lakhoriabagh, built by Her late Highness Ranawat Masahiba, wife of Maharaja Raghuraj Singhji. It is managed by Lachmanbagh.

(9) Ramagovind temple within the precincts of the Govindgarh Palace, managed by Lachmanbagh.

(10) Tridandi Swami temple, Govindgarh.

3. *Muhammadian Religious Places.*

The most important Muhammadian religious places are Dargaha Imam

Muhammadian reli- Shah at Rewa and Takia Mukundpur at Mukund-
gious places. pur. The latter was built during the residence of the Queen of Emperor Shahalam at Mukundpur where Akbar II was born.

Temples outside the State are situated in sacred places like Badri Nath, Jaganathji, Ajodhya, Prayag or Allahabad, Benares, Brindaban and Chatrakot. There are 'Atka'—contributory allowances—for temples of Jagannathji at Puri and Badri Nathji.

4. *Seat of State High Priest.*

Lakshmanbagh or the seat of the Swamiji or high priest of the State is
Lakshmanbagh. the most important religious institution in the State. It was founded about 80 years ago. The late Swamiji Janardandasji died in September 1919, it is believed at the age of 105 years. He was highly respected in the Rewa State. The villages in possession of the late Swamiji are managed by the State. No successor has yet been appointed but the institution is managed by an Adhikari who receives a sum of Rs. 5,000 a month for the worship and upkeep of the temples, besides a sum of Rs. 10,233-15-0 annually for the temples placed under the Lachmanbagh management by the Durbar. These temples number 61, the principal among them being the temples in the Lachmanbagh itself, Lakhoriabagh Rewa and Sheshji temples at Allahabad, built by Her late Highness Ranawat Masahiba

and Jethi Ma-sahiba, respectively, both wives of Maharaja Raghuraj Singhji, temples at Jodhpur built by the Rewa Princesses married in the Jodhpur Family and temples in sacred places like Badri Nath, Puri, Brindaban, Prayag, Chitrakot and Haradwar.

During the last few years grants in respect of 32 temples have been stopped of which 16 are situated in the State and 16 outside. The grants in the State have been discontinued as the images were broken and the temples had become desecrated, while in case of outside temples the keepers had refused to execute the necessary documents acknowledging the State as the owner of temples in their charge.

5. *Allahabad Mahant's Case.*

The Durbar was involved in litigation at Allahabad in connection with a temple with a "Mandi" attached to it and a village in that district purchased by the late Mahant Jairamdas of Chhoti Amahia, Rewa. One Phalari Baba claimed to be the Chela of Jairamdas and alleged that the late Mahant had appointed him his successor. He brought a civil suit in the Court of the Sub-Judge, Allahabad, in *forma pauperis*. The man's suit was dismissed by the Court in 1921.

CHAPTER XIII

Miscellaneous.

1. *Posts and Telegraphs.*

Two new Post Offices have been opened by the State during the Regency, one at Basnia in 1920 and the other at Baghaon in 1922. The number of Post Offices in the State is now 63 of which 34 are Imperial and 29 State.

The State pays a sum of Rs. 430 per month to the Government Postal Department as a subsidy in consideration for which the transmission by that Department of all covers on State Service within the State territories, is carried out free, provided the covers are duly franked by Officers of the State authorized to do so.

The State also pays to the Postal Department excess of expenditure over receipts for the Post Offices of Deosar, Chorhat, Gurh, Hannumana, Beohari, Sirmoor and Baikunthpur. The payments made have been as follows :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
1918-19	..	..	1,073	6	0
1919-20	..	..	1,685	3	4
1920-21	.	..	2,739	14	2
1921-22	..	..	2,555	0	0

A telegraph line between Rewa and Sutna was constructed in the year 1883. There has been no extension during these years. The Rewa Durbar, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Government and the State, are entitled to the excess of receipts over the cost of the telegraph offices opened on this line. The receipts from this service were Rs. 3,193-4-9 in 1920-21 as compared with Rs. 600-8-9 in 1917-18.

2. *Stamps and Registration.*

The State has Court Fee Stamps of the value of Rs. 50, 20, 10, 5, Re. 1, As. 8, 4, 2, 1, and they are manufactured by Messrs. John Dickinson of Calcutta.

The Revenue Member is ex-officio Inspector-General of Stamps and Registration. The District Magistrates are the District Registrars and the Tahsildars are the Sub-Registrars.

This Department was under the Revenue Member from January 1919 the end of April 1920 when it was transferred to the Judicial Member and

the reduction of the post of the Judicial Member in 1921, it again came to the Revenue Member.

Documents are not properly stamped and registration too is very rarely resorted to in spite of the orders on the subject. Reforms are necessary but they can only be gradually effected.

3. *Census Operations.*

The decennial Census was carried out under the supervision of the Revenue Member, who was ex-officio Census Commissioner of the State.

Census of 1921.

To assist him in his work the services of Mr. Solegaonker were obtained from the Superintendent, Census Operations in Central India.

In the Censuses of 1881, 1901, 1911, 1921 the population was as under:—

1881	1901	1911	1921
1,305,134	1,327,385	1,514,843	1,401,524

The decrease of 113,319 between the population of 1911 and that of 1921 is great, and is partly due to the fact that labourers get higher wages in places like Allahabad, Katni, Jubbulpore and Nagpur and therefore migrate there in numbers in every year, many of them settling down there. Many have been sent to Assam by the recruiting Depots at Jubbulpore and Bilaspur.

In addition to occasional visitations of plague and cholera the State, shortly before the present Census, was subjected to the onslaught of the world pandemic of Influenza which carried away a great number of people. This was followed by two famines one of 1918 and the other of 1920-21 which brought in its train Cholera. Emigration too in both these famines was large especially from the Illaquadar's Estates.

The State famine policy was distinctly liberal; but for this the rate of mortality would have been much higher.

In 1911 the density of population was 116·5 per square mile. It was reduced to 107·8 at the Census of 1921 owing to the causes given in the preceding paragraph.

The Census figures for the various Tahsils are as under :—

North—

Hazur Tahsil	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,540
Raghurajnagar	..	..	..	..	..	..	122,628
Teonther	..	..	..	..	..	..	97,076
Sirmoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	115,071
Mouganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	121,075
Sutna Agency Head Quarters	..	..	..	..	..	..	246

Carried over .. 618,636

Brought forward .. 618,636

South.—

Gopadbanas	193,718
Deosar	121,743
Beohari	111,307
Bandhogarh	118,831
Sohagpur	237,289

 Total .. 1,401,524

Only Rewa, Govindgarh, Sutna and Umaria have been classed as towns and their population is as under :—

Rewa Town	20,977
Govindgarh Town	4,646
Sutna Town	7,998
Umaria Town	5,206

Of the population 79·15 per cent. are Hindus, 17·92 per cent. are Moham-medans and 2·93 per cent. of other religions.

There are 470 women per mille of population.

The prevailing language is a Hindi dialect called Baghelkhandi.

The predominating castes are Thakurs and Brahmins and among the aboriginal tribes may be mentioned Kols, Gonds and Baigas.

The main occupations are agriculture, trade and labour.

Rai Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., State Census Officer, was awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for Census work in the State.

4. *The State Printing Press and Stationery Stores.*

There is a State Printing Press at Rewa.

Formerly the Press used to do printing work for the various departments of the State, the charges whereof were adjusted in the departmental accounts. The system of adjustment has been discontinued during the minority with the object of accounting for the total cost of printing in one account, which was otherwise difficult if not impossible.

To regularise the system further all the departmental heads have been called upon to devise forms for work in their offices. When this is done all that will be required will be to settle the number of forms and enter into annual or periodical contracts for the supply of paper and scrutinise its expenditure in the Press. This will gradually make the Press an independent and useful unit of the administration, will minimise the total expenditure on paper and stop much leakage.

Owing to the inefficiency of the staff and the insufficiency of printing outfit much printing work was executed outside the State at an enormous cost. In order to ensure efficient and speedy work a new printing machine, worked by an Oil Engine, has been added to the Press at a capital cost of Rs. 4,000, 4 unserviceable Presses have been rejected and disposed of, the strength of the establishment enlarged and the pay of the hands increased. But in order to turn out the work required in proper form and with despatch further improvements in the personal are very necessary.

The subjoined statement shows the expenditure on the Press during the minority as compared with the figures of expenditure in 1919. The rise in expenditure is partly due to the causes explained in the preceding paragraphs and partly to the rise in the cost of paper and the increase in the number and quantity of forms due to the introduction of several new forms in the various departments :—

Year.	Expenditure.	No. of forms printed. (Foolscap size).
1918-19	13,660	1,600,000
1919-20	17,245	2,796,000
1920-21	21,278	3,101,500
1921-22	23,144	3,395,000

This department, known as the Stationery Stores, was started in 1911 under the supervision and general management of Captain Lal Gopal Singh for the supply of stationery to all the Departments of the State.

Stationery Department.

The capital at first invested was Rs. 5,000 but it was soon raised to Rs. 18,200. In 1912 the Department was allowed to charge a profit of 12½ per cent. on cost price. A State building free of rent was also provided for use as a Store-house.

The working of the Department was found to be very faulty. Absolutely no accounts were rendered to the Accounts Office and the accounts kept were neither correct nor reliable. For want of control or check a lot of articles other than stationery proper were stored. The stock was very old and useless and the prices charged were exorbitant. Articles were supplied on credit against His Highness' orders and large sums were outstanding.

With the sanction of the Council and the Regent the Department was therefore closed in 1919 and articles for which there was no demand were sold by auction.

The loss to the State on account of the concern amounted to Rs. 3,300.

CONCLUSION.

In order to ensure success in the fulfilment of the important and onerous duties, which devolved upon His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam, when he accepted the position of Regent of the Rewa State, and to promote the high interests of that State, he found it necessary to obtain on loan the services of a number of officers from the British Government and some of the Indian States, and the administration is grateful to them for their kindly sparing some of their high officers for Rewa State service. The fullest use of the experience, skill and technical knowledge of these officers has been made in reorganizing various departments and introducing reforms.

The following Officers were lent to the State :—

Rai Bahadur B. N. Zutshi, B.A., LL.B., Dewan of Rutlam.

President, Council of Regency.

Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye, B.A., Revenue Member. Secretary to the Chief Minister, Indore, and late Dewan of Jhabua.

Rai Sahib Hanuman Prasad, B.A., Member for P. W. and Education. Central India Agency and late Dewan, Nagod State.

Major K. A. G. Evans-Gordon, I.A., Guardian and Tutor to H. H. the Maharaja. Foreign and Political Department.

H. Bomford, Esq., I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner. Revenue Department of United Provinces.

A. G. Scott, Esq., I.P., Inspector-General of Police. Central Provinces Police.

Major S. Hunt, I.M.S., Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell, M.D., I.M.S., Major H. W. Pierpoint, O.B.E., M.D., I.M.S., Major C. H. Smith, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., Superintendents of Medical Department, successively. Political and Foreign Department.

Mr. S. B. Kelker, State Accountant .. Central Provinces Accounts Department.

P. Dwarka Nath Padru, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. United Provinces Police.

P. Arjun Nath, Superintendent, Office of the Inspector-General of Police. Central India Agency.

Mr. N. K. Lele, B.A., LL.B., Magistrate
and Sub-Judge, North Rewa.

Central India Agency.

Babu Jagdamba Prashad, Inspector of
Schools.

United Provinces Education
Department.

It would be invidious for the Council to single out individuals for special mention, when the administration has had the advantage of the valuable assistance of all.

In Major Evans-Gordon the administration fortunately has an officer whose relations with his ward and also with all the officials of the State have been most cordial. Such happy relations are of great importance and their beneficial influence during the period of training often continues even after the Prince has attained majority.

In Mr. Bomford the State has secured an Officer of great experience and remarkable patience. His sympathy for the cultivators and his zeal to advance the interests of the State are praiseworthy.

Mr. Scott, in organizing the Police Force and in his zeal to make it a model of what State Police ought to be, has never spared himself. He is very popular with his Force and has done everything possible to bring it to a high pitch of efficiency.

The office of Superintendent of Medical Department was held successively by Colonels Hunt and Tyrrell and Majors Pierpoint and Smith, who one and all have done a great deal to improve the Medical Department, the jail and the sanitation of the town.

Messrs. Lele, Dwarka Nath and Arjun Nath have proved themselves extremely useful in their respective positions.

The State Accountant, Mr. S. B. Kelker, has had a hard task to perform in introducing reforms in the Accounts Department. Though attainment of perfection is a question of time he has done much to improve the system.

Babu Jagdamba Prasad has proved useful in improving the tone of the village schools and organizing the Normal School for training teachers for the vernacular department.

Besides these officers, the State has had the advantage of the mature advice of Mr. W. B. Starky, late Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India in the Public Works Department, as the Advisory Engineer of the State and Rai Sahib Radha Kishen, late of the Central India Public Works Department, as State Engineer.

The Central India Agency were good enough to allow the Durbar to have the advantage of the advice of Mr. Waterfield, the Inspector-General of Police, Central India, Mr. H. B. Learoyd, Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the

Governor-General in Central India and Mr. Cox, Excise Commissioner in Central India, whenever needed.

The Government kindly deputed Major Allen to inspect the Mule Breeding Farm at Madhogarh (near Sutna), Sir H. Hayden to advise on Geological matters and Messrs. Adams and Simpson to examine the Umaria Colliery ; and the State's best thanks are due to them.

The Indore Durbar also kindly lent their Director of Music, Mr. Durham, to organize the State Band.

In the short time at the disposal of the minority administration beset with exceptional difficulties owing to famines, floods and epidemics, what the Council has been able to achieve is due solely to the initiative taken by H. H. the Maharaja-Regent and to his guidance, supervision and the marvellous tact shown by him in dealing with unusual and difficult circumstances. I may conclude this report by respectfully tendering on behalf of the Council our hearty congratulations to His Highness Maharaja Gulab Singh Bahadur of Rewa, who shortly assumes the reins of government and by his wise, just and merciful rule, will surely add lusture to the Ruling House of Rewa.

BRIJMOHAN NATH ZUTSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
Rai Bahadur,
President, Council of Regency, REWA.

